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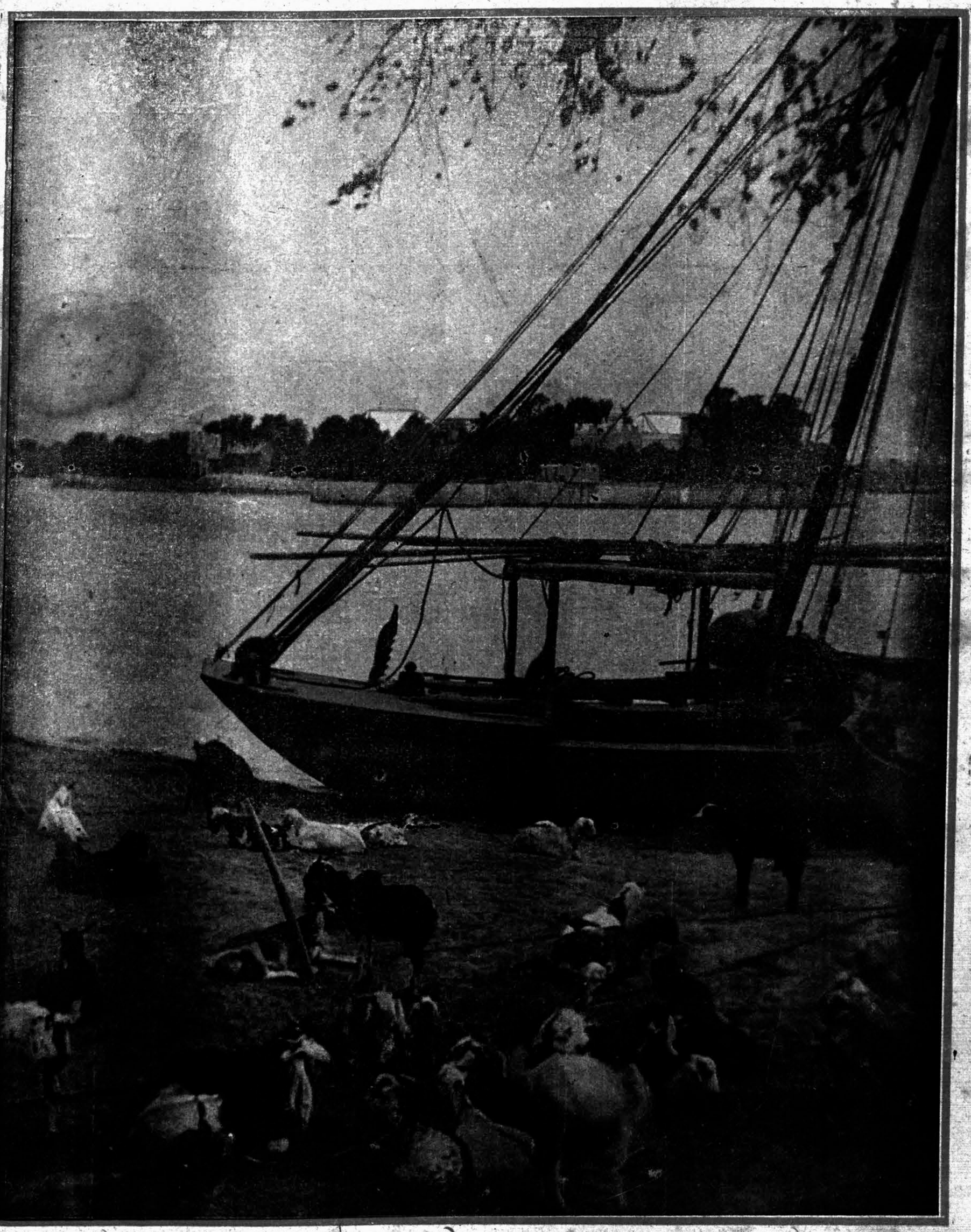


"PEACE"

Left.—This champion of the Melbourne Royal Show this year has won 78 first prizes and 15 championships in four years.

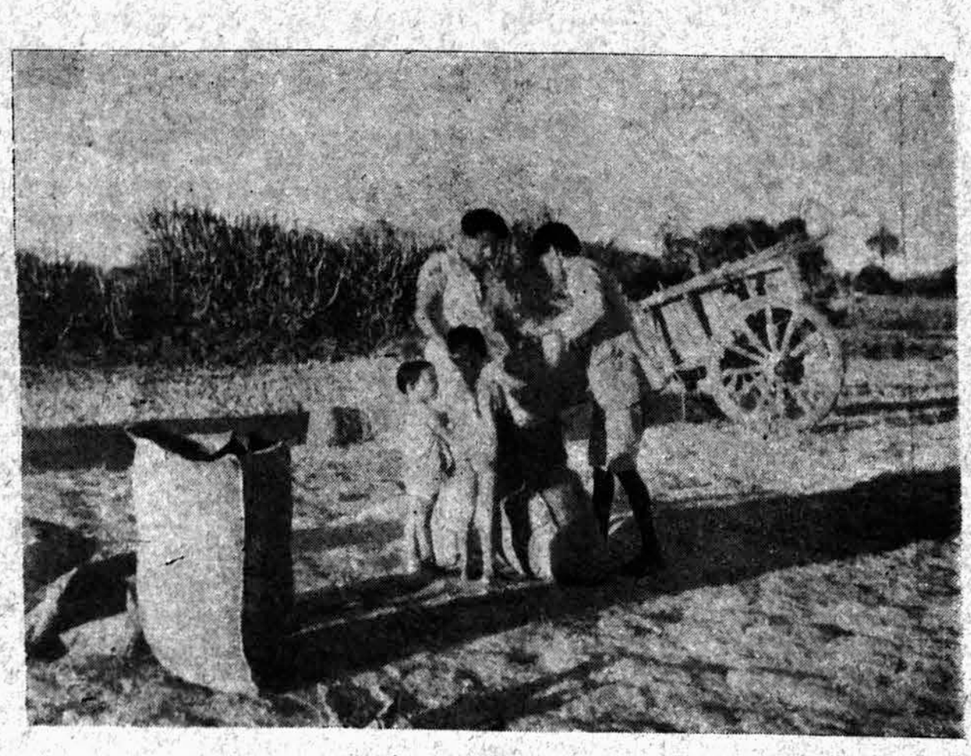
Right.—Throughout Holland great preparations were made to celebrate the birth of a royal baby to Princess Juliana. Photo shows a draper's shop decorated with baby clothes and a symbolic stork.

"Hullo."

(Photo by M. A. Ramanujam).

Ananda Mahidol, 12½ year-old Boy King over 11 million Siamese, is enjoying winter sports at St. Moritz.

Tamara Khanum, smiling beauty of Uzbekistan in Soviet Asia and favourite of her homeland's national theatre.



Helping in the Harvest—a rural scene in Bombay Suburbs.

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

"Paddy Husking."

(Photo by B. Michael.)

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Intelligent Revolt

Krishnamurti's Philosophy Of Life

BY MITRANAND.

Those who complain that J. Krishnamurti is "desperately vague" will need to alter their opinion after perusing his latest publications. His deep insight into modern problems shows an intelligence far beyond human. His thoughts on life and our modern institutions are both startling and revolutionary. While he lays no claim to being a philosopher; his arguments are sound, logical, and incontrovertible. His latest books of Talks are clear and intensely practical, the careful and judicious choice of words is a perfect revelation.

Search For Truth

Krishnaji claims to have attained the purpose of life, that, he is in conscious union with the creative principle underlying all the manifestations of life. He maintains that the search for Truth is purely an individual problem; in other words, Truth is an experience, and no amount of learned discussions and dissertations about it, will give the individual an experience of it. And thus, to him. religions, cults, and creeds have no value, but rather act as an impediment in the search for Truth. Incidentally, the word "religion" comes from a Greek root meaning bondage. His chief objection to occultism is a unique and very interesting one. The ritual and ceremonies of occult and esoteric societies tend to extend, and thus glorify the normal physical senses; to increase, as it were, the quantity but not the quality. Occultism certainly does bring about a change in consciousness, but (as I understand it) what is really essential is a change of consciousness; to dissolve the barriers in consciousness and arrive at a state where there is nothing between the self and the eternal.

Way To Freedom

The way to freedom, Krishnaji asserts, is not in escapes—renunciation and the like—but in intelligent revolt, in facing and meeting life fearlessly and intelligently now, in the present moment. By a process of elimination aided by constant awareness, he would have us destroy the barriers and limitations imposed on the self through "I"-ness. Such barriers are not only unessential, but are also undesirable, since they make the mind incapable of reflecting and comprehending reality. Pure consciousness, unconditioned and free, is a unit, whole, without the divisions of time and space-past and future. The barriers and limitations in the individual consciousness are created by the "I" through ignorance. Of this "I" Krishnaji says:

"Most of us have the idea that the "I" is a separate being, divine,

Krishnamurti.

something that is enduring, becoming more and more perfect. I do not hold with any of this. Consciousness is itself the "I". You cannot separate the "I" process from consciousness. There is no "I" that is accumulating experience, which is apart from experience itself. There is only this process, this energy, which is creating its own limitations, through its own self-sustained wants."

War

Krishnaji speaks very forcibly on the subject of war. Instead of being nationally minded, he would have us think in terms of the universal. Nationalism, he points out, divides man against man. Patriotism is a tool in the hands of exploiters and vested interests. The pride of "my country" with its organised forces and trained armies, creates fear, and eventually hatred in the mind of your country. There comes the inevitable clash, the dogs of war are unleashed for an orgy of killing. As Krishnaji himself puts it:

"War is murder on a grand scale, murder in uniform, with decorations, shouts of joy and praise."

Each of us is born into a social system, and whether we like it or not, our thoughts and ideals, our actions towards fellowmen, are coloured with the prejudices of the particular system to which we belong. The mind is shaped and moulded by traditions, concreted by beliefs, and thus rendered incapable of creative thought and intelligence. Having donned the robes of thoughtlessness and conventional morality—too often a morality of convenience, we prepare to do battle with life, to take part in a ruthless war of exploitation in order that we may attain a coveted place in the forefront of class-distinction, and social snobbery.

Like all great Teachers, Krishnaji is centuries ahead of his time. His utterances are the outcome of his own realisation. He speaks of Truth and is not given to quoting another's opinion about Truth. In 1929 he dissolved a world-wide organisation, for the simple reason that he did not want any followers, believers, or disciples. It is an altruism that Truth has many believers, but few achievers. The world to-day demands salvation in tablet form to be taken after meals.

No New Cult

All hopes and fears of Krishnaji starting a new cult will be dashed to the ground after his emphatic statement some time ago:

"I do not belong to any society or sect or party. I do not belong to any religion, for organised belief is a great impediment, dividing man against man and destroying his intelligence ...J All that I am trying to do is to help you to discern for yourself that there is no salvation outside of yourself, that no master, no society, can save you; that no church, no ceremony, no prayer can break down your self-created limitations and restrictions; that only through your own awareness is there the comprehension of the real, the permanent; and that your mind is so cluttered up with beliefs, ideals, wants and hopes, that it is incapable of perception."

Krishnaji is at present in America. He is engaged in preparing a new book which will be called "Thoughts on Life"; this book will not be a compilation of talks given by him, neither will it take the form of question and answer. He will hold discussions at the Ommen camp in August, and is expected to return to India sometime in October. At one of the recent camps someone put a question to Krishnaji in connection with philanthropy. His reply was as follows:

"Social philanthropy is giving back to the victim a little of what the philanthropist has ruthlessly got out of him. You first exploit him, make him work innumerable hours and all the rest of it, and then turn round magnanimously and give a little to the poor victims."

THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY

The man who does not look up will look down, and the spirit which does not dare to soar is destined to grovel.—LORD BEACONSFIELD.

BRITAIN'S IMPREGNABLE FORTRESS

Bank Of England's Vaults Defy Dynamite And Fusillade Of Heavy Bombs

When the morning post of a famous London firm of safe-makers was opened, the secretary came upon one letter without name or address. It was written in a neat, well-educated handwriting and it read as follows:

"It may interest ...you to know that I have just spent a whole week-end trying to open one of your safes. Now I've decided to go straight, for there's more money to be made out of sweeping roads than trying to open safes nowadays"

Such was the tribute from a sporting cracksman to the men who have beaten him. There are more than 6,000 skilled men in Great Britain engaged in making new and burglar-proof safes and some specimens of their work can defy the world's cleverest crook, writes R. Ewart Williams in "Pearson's Weekly".

Makers v. Breakers

Such is the present stage in a war that has been going on between safe-maker and burglar ever since the invention of safes, as we know them, about 100 years ago.

Those early safes were primitive affairs, and crooks soon found they could wrench off the backs, knock out the rivets or break the hinges in pieces.

As the makers discovered new ways of outwitting the cracksman so the crooks developed new tricks. When locks became unpickable, the burglar used drill and cutter. The defenders of property then produced an undrillable steel, but the resourceful crook resorted to packing explosives (nitro-glycerine) into the locks and door crevices to blow the safe open.

The next stage was the explosion-proof door. Instead of a lock with the conventional keyhole, makers devised the combination lock, with which went a compressing-gear which tightened the door into its crevice and made it almost impossible to see the joins in the steel. The crook, however, now used an oxy-acetylene blow-pipe. With this it was easy to cut through several inches of steel.

But the safe-makers have the last word. One of the wonders of recent construction is a revolving safe. This is sphere-shaped and inside is an electric motor which whirls the safe round immediately the door is closed. Thus the burglar has no chance to concentrate on any one spot for a long enough period to cut through the metal.

Only a few weeks ago, Chubbs demonstrated a new safe made of a special alloy. If a cracksman tried to break this open he would have to devote a whole week-end, and at the end of that time he would probably have cut through half an inch of metal—that is if he were free to make as much noise as he liked.

Red Hot-Papers Unarmed

This safe can defy not only the burglar, but also fire. At the demonstration of its resisting powers, the safe was heated in a furnace for over two hours, taken out and dropped from a height of 17 feet, and then put in the furnace for another half an hour.

Finally it was sprayed with cold water while still in a red-hot-state—another severe trial. When prised open, the papers inside were unharmed and no water had penetrated.

In crime novels, you often read of daring raids where treasures are stolen from "impregnable" places like the Bank of England. Well, fortunately, this happens only in fiction! There are elaborate schemes of defence of which the law-abiding citizen never knows. But the crook does, and that is why he makes no foolhardy attempt to raid the Bank of England or rob a well-protected safe-deposit.

Crooks Know These Cars

Nearly every day in London, for example, a number of motor-cars go through the busy streets carrying on an average £10,000,000 in cash and notes. The motors are owned by the big banks, and they are engaged in carrying money to branches which have run short of cash. No crooks attack these cars. For the big shots of the underworld know that these are built of the toughest steel, and are bomb and bullet proof. An armed guard sits beside the driver, and inside are three other men ready for emergencies. And even if crooks were able to stop the car, they would never have time to force open the small safes in which the money is kept.

Nor would crooks have much chance if they attacked a big modern safe deposit, such as exist in our chief cities—not even if they were armed with machine guns. These safe deposits, where you and I can rent a locker to keep our valuables, are miniature fortresses. The vaults are built of specially hardened steel which is absolutely undrillable. Except for openings for the doors, the great chambers are embedded—top, bottom and sides—in beds of concrete reinforced with steel rods.

So the crook can't even begin his raid by renting the house next door and burrowing his way in!

Massive steel doors protect the vaults from intruders. The doors of a certain London deposit cannot be closed unless four officials are at separate posts. But once they have set the machinery in motion, the great doors close by hydraulic power and nothing can open them until these men are at their posts again. If any attempt is made to operate the machinery, a cistern above the vault is automatically set in operation—and 50,000 gallons of water pour into the vaults.

Other deposits have time and combination locks to protect the entrances. These time locks are most ingenious. The lock is set, say, to be opened in 12 hours. When the door is closed, an automatic mechanism bolts it from inside. No one can now open it until 12 hours have passed, when the mechanism draws back the bolts.

But supposing the staff is late? Does this mean that anyone can open the doors? By no means. There is, in addition, a combination lock which depends, as do all these devices, on one certain combination of numbers. There are so many possible combinations that, unless you knew it, you would spend several million years in finding the correct one.

As if all this were not enough to keep out intruders, these deposits also have elaborate systems of electrical alarms. These begin to operate the moment an unauthorised person steps inside the premises.

One company has even arranged its alarms so that they ring in a nearby police station!

Two Men To Open It

But it is in the Mint and the headquarters of the big banks where the most elaborate precautions are taken. The strong room of the Mint—where several million pounds of gold and silver are stored—can be opened only by the two men who know its secret. One keeps the key to one lock and sets the dial of another to his own combination. The other official guards the other two locks. Unless both officials work the locks together, the door remains closed.

Now comes Britain's most impregnable fortress, the Bank of England. An enemy might suddenly capture London, plunder and burn the Houses of Parliament, Government offices, royal palaces and luxurious mansions of the rich. But it could not seize the Bank.

In recent years the Governors have, at a cost of £6,000,000, built fifty special strong rooms which can hold several hundred million pounds worth of gold and valuables. Each strong room is surrounded by a wall of steel and concrete several feet thick. Dynamite and a fusillade of heavy bombs would not have the slightest effect upon them. The only approach to the vaults is by a deep shaft, and this could be flooded in emergency. At the bottom of the shaft are several massive grille gates. Behind them is the great safe door.

It weighs twenty-five tons and not even the Governor of the Bank can open it. The combination code is divided up, and no one person knows the whole of it.

Emergency Secrets

Beyond this are the doors to the various safes, and the safe-makers were pledged not to reveal any of the secret devices used to ensure that no person could ever break into one of these strong rooms. It is the boast of the Bank's officials that even if it were captured by a mob or an enemy force, and the captors ordered experts to force the safes, it would take more than a month to break down the complex defences of the vaults.

As a final precaution, the Bank has its own electric power station and water supply. In an emergency, a defence force could live in the vaults for some time.

There is only one fortress in Europe to match the Bank of England—and that is the Bank of France in Paris.

When you visit this vault, it really seems that you are in some vast underground city which exists only in the novels of an imaginative novelist.

It lies in the bottom of a lake beneath the Paris streets, with forty feet of water on top and at the sides. It is anchored on solid rock, but the roof and walls are made of twenty feet of steel and concrete.

In a national emergency, 1,500 men could barricade themselves in the vaults. There would be ample bedding for them, elaborate sanitary arrangements, including baths, and plenty of food!

The kitchens are as large as those of hotels, with huge electric ranges, and storage rooms with tens of thousands of cans of food. There are giant electric refrigerators where fresh meat can be kept.

It is equipped with hundreds of gramophone records and a varied library of books.

The strong doors which protect the vaults from any invader are designed on much the same lines as those used by the Bank of England. But the French are known to have made special arrangements for communicating with the outside world, and there is a secret exit through which the defenders could escape. Before they left, however, their hoard of bullion would be protected by flooding the vaults. A French authority said recently: "We estimate that it would take two months for engineers, working day and night, to blast through. And if they succeeded, a horrible thing would happen to them." But he would not say what it was.

RAY TO TRAP CROOKS

A new type of burglar alarm has been invented in Vienna.

It consists of a small box, which sends out infra-red rays, and a number of mirrors which spread the rays over the room to be protected. Anyone who crosses a ray breaks the contact and this sets alarm bells ringing.

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THE ORIGIN OF VIJAYANAGARA

Not A Shred Of Evidence To Connect Hoysalas With Founders Of Empire

(By Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurthy, Wilson College, Bombay).

The origin of Vijayanagara is still shrouded in mystery. It has occasioned much bitter controversy in modern times. Extraneous motives have unfortunately dominated the historian's perspective and have incapacitated him for an impartial approach. He is eager to establish his favourite and interested thesis and to gratify a credulous multitude. He forces his conscience and suppresses facts because it is so comfortable to gain fame and popularity by telling people, not what is true, but what they would very much like to believe as true.

Political predilections have clouded and complicated the issue. There is a demand for linguistic distribution of the provinces of British India. And every people speaking a common language seem to be anxious to strengthen their claim by an appeal to the past, to a common heritage of glorious deeds and strivings in order to establish the legitimacy of their present demand for a separate political expression.

Two Schools

The proper atmosphere for sober and sane historiography does not thus pervade contemporary research. Historians have taken sides prompted by pardonable fervour and unpardonable prejudice. They are ranged into two irreconcilable warring camps, Andhra and Kannada.

The Kannada school has very eminent advocates. The services rendered, amongst others, by Dr. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar and the Rev. Father Heras, are incalculable. It was the latter specially who focused public attention on the long forgotten Empire and made it the never-forgotten. These scholars should have, however, realised how tantalising in its paucity and vagueness their information about origins was. If ever there was need for caution, it was just here, for the time for conclusions has not verily yet arrived. Provisional and tentative suggestions could certainly be made, but no confident statements. Dr. Saletore, the latest recruit to the school, has merely endorsed uncritically the improved hypothesis of his predecessors, as if a fact gains in validity merely by repeated statements.

The Andhra school is in its birth-throes. It is true that very eminent scholars may also to be seen as advocates of Telugu origin and historical tradition seems to be in their favour. Vincent Smith and Sevell, to mention only a few of them, believe that they have sufficient grounds to maintain the Telugu origin of Vijayanagara. But the forces on this side are not yet mobilised despite the belated heroics of Dr. N. Venkataramanayya.

That tragedy must be averted. The Andhras are proud, and rightly so, of their past. They were great, superlatively great and they have made Indian history and civilisation. For half a millennium, they were the suzerain power, and they wrought and built on the grand scale. Their creations stand as marvels mocking time; temple and caves that have drawn thousands of pilgrims during all ages. The Andhras, however, have no stomach to feed upon their past. They claim a significant existence for what they are and what they have in them to become. They do not need very much to appeal to history to be the handmaid of politics.

So-called Hoysala Origins

The consideration of origins must be divorced from present politics. Dr. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, the Rev. Father Heras, Dr. Saletore and others have insisted on Hoysala origins. They consider that Vijayanagara Empire is an off-shoot and a continuation of the Hoysala polity. They most confidently maintain this as an obvious fact, and they are surprised that anyone could be sceptical. Dr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar has discovered a scheme of partition, planned and executed by the Hoysala Emperor, Ballala III, of his Empire among the five sons of Sangama, and he knows too the exact territories entrusted to each of these brothers. What matters if there are slight discrepancies, and that large slices of the Kakatiya Empire which were never under Hoysala dominion should be gratuitously offered by their ingenious monarch to his faithful protegies in anticipation, perhaps, of future conquest. Such partitions are not rare in history. One may be pardoned if he is reminded of the drunken draft of the Bijapur Sultan on the treasury of Vijayanagara.

Dr. Saletore and those to whom his homage is due, maintain that they have even secured epigraphical evidence in support of the Hoysala origin. The reputed founders of Vijayanagara have described themselves as "Mahamandaleswaras" in some of their inscriptions. As a drowning man catches hold of his last straw, the Hoysala theorists snatch at this interesting piece of information to build on that foundation mere castles in the air. That the founders of Vijayanagara have described themselves as "Mahamandaleswaras" is held proof positive of their being "Samantas" or Feudatories of an overlord. The term is interpreted in an administrative sense as implying a subordinate Governor. The way had been clear enough so far. But, then, an absurd difficulty presented itself. In one of the inscriptions is the name of the over-lord mentioned. What does that matter, however? The hearts of the Hoysala theorists ring true and loyal when they hasten to identify the unnamed over-lord with Hoysala Ballala III. They are even frank about it. Dr. Saletore admits that the name of the over-lord is not mentioned in any of the inscriptions, but he has no hesitation in proclaiming that he must have been the Hoysala Emperor. Evidently he seemed to have an inspired vision, or is it the authoritative cue he received from his illustrious predecessors?

Sober history shrinks in undisguised consternation from such astounding exploits. No one, perhaps could dare to suggest that the over-lord might, with equal probability, have been the Kakatiya Emperor or the Yadava monarch. But what imperative necessity compels these historians to give a specific administrative connotation to the term "Mahamandaleswara" so as to imply a feudatory or subordinate chief or Governor? There are numerous inscriptions, too many indeed to count, in which the Kakatiya Emperors and indeed even the Hoysala Emperors have described themselves as Mahamandaleswaras. They were independent sovereigns, Emperors or Kings of Kings, but on the assumption of our modern historians they must be subordinate governors because they are described as "Mahamandaleswaras".

Not A Shred Of Evidence

Six long years of a careful research have convinced me that there is not a single shred of evidence to connect the Hoysalas with Vijayanagara. Arguments from philological and sociological analogies have also been rash and fantastic. Almost every single piece of evidence advanced by the Hoysala Theorists as characteristic and conclusive is discovered to be mere commonplace, which may also apply to the facts of the Kakatiya Polity. A careful study of the inscriptions will, in this respect, have a sobering effect.

The Andhra school, it must be confessed, is not much happier in its approach. The temptation to generalise from negative premises is also in evidence here, and modern historians like Dr. Venkataramanayya would have had everything to gain by postponing the final verdict. To disprove the Hoysala theory is a legitimate occupation if it does not embody historical truth. The labours of Dr. Venkataramanayya in this connection are courageous, and to my knowledge no Hoysala theorist, not even Dr. Saletore the latest of them, has succeeded in meeting any of his objections. In fact, Dr. Venkataramanayya has thoroughly discredited the theory of Hoysala origin, and no serious student of history would dare, hereafter, to maintain it before formulating adequate answers to the detailed questions that Dr. Venkataramanayya has raised. This historian would have done better if he had contented himself with this. His constructive contribution is as uncertain as the pathetic guesses of the Hoysala theorists. Arguments from parallels or analogies, if they should have absolute validity, should be exclusive and exhaustive. If it could be proved that the machinery of Vijayanagara administration resembled, and was even closely modelled upon Kakatiya polity, this in itself proves very little, for both Kakatiya and Vijayanagara institutions may have been inspired by a common heritage of ideas and influences, the impress of which we find on many another Hindu or medieval polity. The dynastic details that Dr. Venkataramanayya has given are very interesting, but, again, they are not conclusive. All that they can show is to imply the greater probability of the Telugu theory.

Theory Of Telugu Origins

And I am not afraid to assert that every piece of evidence that we now possess only establishes the greater probability of the theory of Telugu origin. But I would be failing in my duty as a historian if I make any dogmatic and categorical statements. The evidence we possess is in broken, disjointed fragments. They have to be linked together. And for this, epigraphy, which is so reliable a guide elsewhere, hopelessly fails here. The Gozalavidu inscription of the second decade of the fourteenth century mentions Bukkaraya as the Governor of Udayagiri in Nellore District. This must have been the father of Sangama I. The next mention of Sangama about 1320 A. D. connects him with the governorship of Udayagiri. We know that the territories known in those days as Mulikinadu, Renadu, Guthi Sinda, Gandhikota Sima, Udayagiri Sima, Pottapi Sima, but now comprising Bellary, Cuddapah and Nellore Districts were definitely under the Kakatiyas until 1323 A. D. We hear of one Sangama who was the son-in-law of the Raja of Kampili and who attended him on his campaign against the Hoysala Ballalas. About 1328, Kampili and Anegundi fell. In 1323 Pratapa Rudra, the Kakatiya Emperor, was carried captive to Delhi and his Empire fell. But the Hindu resistance continued. The two step-brothers, Somideva and Raghava stoutly fought and drove back the Muslims. They mention the fact that they crushed the armies of the Muslim Governor left in charge of Kampili in the expression "Kampili Ranarangadhisvara" and "Anegondi Sangramadhisvara." Somideva ultimately succeeded in proclaiming himself as Sarvabhauma and in capturing Kalyani. The brothers Somideva and Raghava were evidently closely attached to the Anegondi or Kampili Royal family, and their attempt at relief was timed too late. Meanwhile Sangama had entrenched himself in the impenetrable fortress of Anegondi and defied the might of Islam by his guerilla warfare. His sons were Harihara Raya and Bukka Raya, the founders of Vijayanagara.

An Open Question

These are not absolute facts, but tentative suggestions. One thing seems certain. The tracts now described as the Ceded Districts, were undoubtedly the matrix of Vijayanagara polity. Dynastic facts bear this out. But to put forward definite and unchallengeable conclusions the period of South Indian History between 1323 and 1336 A. D. needs to be exhaustively explored. And it is just about this period, that we know absolutely next to nothing. The Raichur doab, especially, must be carefully surveyed and forced to yield up its epigraphical and archaeological data In the absence of direct and recognisable evidence, our statements would always lack the tone of finality. And it is best so In my honest opinion, the time to present conclusions has not arrived and I would prefer to leave the question of Vijayanagara origins still an "Open Question."

(Summary of lecture delivered by Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurthy at the Young Men's Andhra Association.)

"The Greatest Lady I Have Known"

Wells Pays Tribute To Octogenarian Beatrice Webb

The octogenarians had a recruit on January 22 in Beatrice Webb, known as Mrs. Sidney Webb, and may be as Lady Passfield.

Her eighth birthday was celebrated by Bernard Shaw in "The Spectator" and H. G. Wells in "The New Statesman."

Mr. Shaw is reminiscent:

When her relative Charles Booth financed his great enquiry into poverty to prove that it did not exist and that Karl Marx's world-shaking description of it was a fable, she joined him and instead of consulting wage-lists and official figures, disguised herself and worked in sweaters' dens. . . . Marx won hands down.

G. D. S. thinks it is amazing that such a woman "should survive in apparently undiminished vigour after eighty years among fools and savages who will rise to nothing but ecstasies of murder."

Mr. Wells says:

She was magnificently opinionated and overbearing. At times there was no standing up against her without behaving roughly. . . . She has always been the natural antagonist of any form of hole-and-corner, Little Bethel class-war Socialist. Every sort of capacity and training she knew by instinct has to be adapted, the world to power machinery and the new scale of life.

He recalls the famous table talk:

I and my wife used to go to the most astounding lunches and dinners in Grosvenor-road, and there we would discover all sorts of ambitious, expressive or influential persons being vigorously triturated and polished together. You met Arthur Balfour, Haldane, Grey, the Shaws. . . . the bright and promising Bishop of Southwark. . . . or a prison governor or a leading physician or any kind of civil servant or a great newspaper editor. . . . All was grist that came to that opinion-grinding mill. . .

"The greatest lady I have known" concludes Mr. Wells.

Mrs. Sidney Webb.

BUSY WRITING AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Mrs. Sidney Webb, is one of the marvels of the age, writes a press correspondent. When I asked her to-day if she had any new work in hand she replied:

"I am always at work. At present I am writing my autobiography. But that will not be published until after my death."

It will crown an output of nearly 20 learned volumes, written mostly in collaboration with her husband—works that have placed the names "Sidney and Beatrice Webb," among the classic authors of social-historical research. It is 46 years since her own first book, "The Co-operative Movement in Great Britain," appeared.

"To which of your books do you attach most value?" I asked.

"I think the most important was "His tory of Trade Unionism, in 1894," Mrs. Webb replied. "Second to that, I should place the book on 'Industrial Democracy,' in 1897. But of my later works, that one entitled 'Soviet Communism: A New Civilisation?' published in 1935, is certainly the most important."

I remarked that that book had been severely criticised for the favourable verdict it returned on the Soviet system.

"Have recent events—Stalin's purgings of last year, for instance—caused you to modify the opinions you expressed in the book? Do you still maintain that they are true?"

"Nothing is true," Mrs. Webb replied. "Every opinion, every judgment, especially on such a vast experiment as Soviet Russia represents, is subject to qualifications, to differences in point of view, to falsification by events. But in its broad effect, I believe the book gave a true account of the situation as it then was. There has been so much unjust criticism of the Soviet system and of Stalin."

MAY REVISIT RUSSIA

"Have you any intention of revisiting Russia?" I asked.

"It is possible. But we are very old," Mrs. Webb replied. "Very old but well and happy," she added.

IN PRAISE OF STALIN

Here is a song called "Song About Stalin," composed by Daghestan women and freely translated into English by Isidor Schneider for the English-speaking who cannot understand Russian.

The ecstasy begins:

Above the valley
The mountain peak,
The sky.
But, Stalin,
Skies have no height,
To equal you;
Only your thoughts
Rise higher,
The stars, the moon
Pale before the sun

Josef Stalin.

That pales in turn
Before your shining mind.
The sun's light stops
Before night,
But your mind glows beyond.

The poem appears in International Literature, which is sent to writers all over the world by the State Publishing House in Moscow for enlightenment.

CLUB OF DIVORCED HUSBANDS

A club of Divorced Husbands has been founded in Vienna by leading members of the former League of Man's Rights.

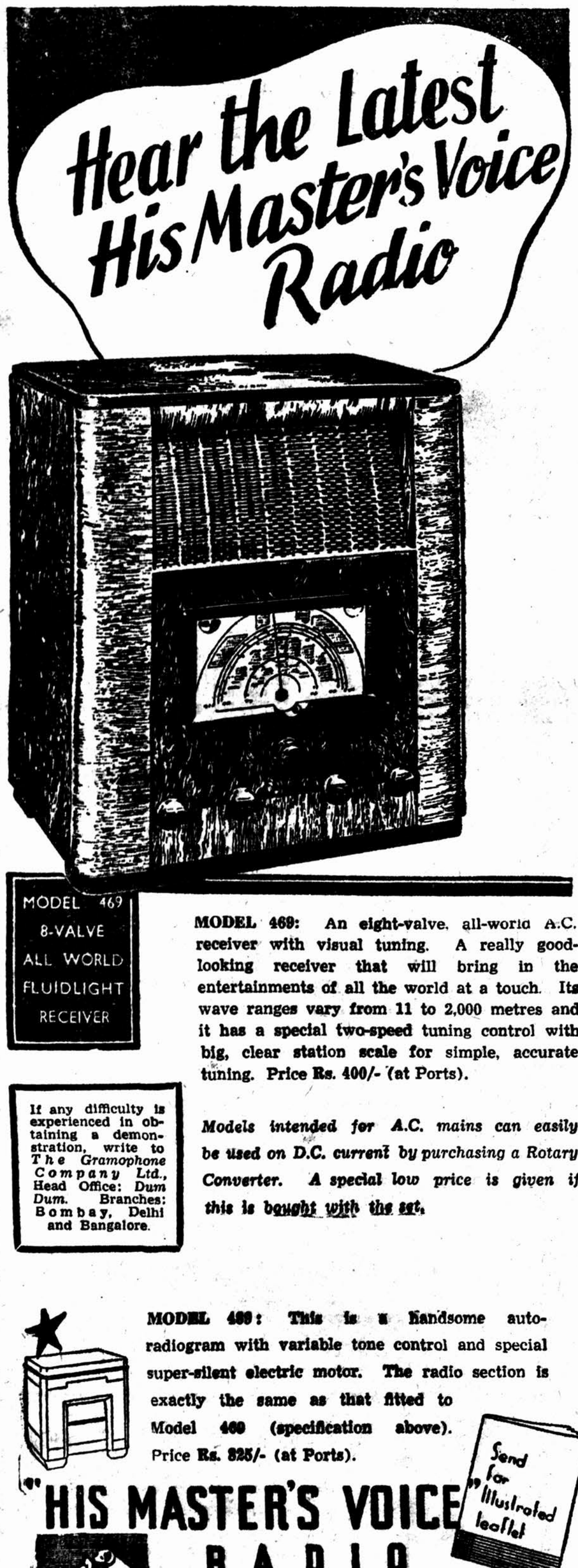
A circular letter inviting all divorced and to-be-divorced husbands to join the organisation claims that the purpose of the club is the moral and material aid of its members "to prevent their relapse into a married status."

In view of the present policy of the authorities protecting marriage, rendering divorce more difficult, and increasing the birth rate, it seems to be unlikely that the club could have a lasting success in protecting Austrian men from Austrian women.

HE KNEW MONKEY LANGUAGE

Ability to understand the language of monkeys has just saved the life of an entomologist in Africa. One day, while searching for a special type of beetle in a dense forest, he heard monkeys chattering, and recognised their talks as the monkey "danger signal."

Peering ahead, he saw a huge python only a few yards away. Being unarmed, he called out to his native porters who rushed up in the nick of time and killed the snake.



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"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
RADIO

What Price Immortality?

ESSAY IN THE PROBLEM OF LIFE, DEATH AND REJUVENATION

(By: "JUVENALIS.")

The news of Pandit Malaviya undergoing a special kind of treatment for rejuvenation which would enable him to slide back the span of life by twenty years in a single movement would appear to have created a great deal of interest in the public mind and provoked as much speculation.

DEATH PRESIDES

Living as our psyche does under the eternal shadow of Ananke, the animal consciousness that oozes out of every life activity is profoundly influenced by the unknown anguish of death and responds to it variously according as its implications are sensed in individual reaction. For the animal consciousness death is a reality, however interpreted and adjusted, from which escape is impossible and the strategic line of retreat that is so laboriously constructed in the major operations of life and death leads finally if not straight into the enemy line, at least within effective striking range. Yet this escapism in its highest form constitutes the most remarkable human achievement and lends itself as a vital incentive for the activity which resolves into the fine architecture of human civilisation.

POETIC APPROACH

To the poetic conception of death—and even dumb demos shares it essentially—it is necessary that the mystery that is merely sensed as death, should remain untarnished and inviolable and exist mostly as the highest culmination and a symbol of the mystic force of poetry. The purest poetry of nature that is concerned with the human gladness and glory of trees and life that is born all around us and is bathed in a chaste and natural grace is haunted by death that gives it a clear logical pattern. The parity and beauty of W. H. Davies' songs are touched by this suggestion and almost mystic understanding of death. It is perhaps more realism than escapism and it is certainly better that death should be accepted and appreciated as life is accepted. Whether or not it is heroic to face death it is at least a course prescribed by ordinary wisdom.

CHEAT DEATH?

To revert, however, to rejuvenation which appears almost as an attempt to cheat death with the lawyers' help. Actually, perhaps it is an attempt to come to a understanding with the creditor without declaring a default—it would be too brazen-faced and risking a guilt neurosis to work up the trick with this creditor with an immaculate reputation (one had almost said conception). There is no repudiation involved in it, only long term credit. One signs a pact with Death as one does with the Devil and even before Dr. Voronoff came on the scene Dr. Faust had demonstrated the possibilities of rejuvenation. The question, however, one asks is, Is animal rejuvenation possible and how does it affect us? And if it is possible empically, how would it affect human destiny? We are told that rejuvenation is possible within the limitation of the three score and ten imposed by nature and that the aim of artificial rejuvenation is definite, that is to say, it merely restores for the worn out organs their normal functions by charging them with a fresh vitality released through the inter-organic activity. The recent discovery of glandular function and the therapy based on it, whether of the graft technique perfected by Dr. Voronoff or that of the Vienna school are perfectly rational phenomena that need not borrow from the supernatural or the miraculous.

DAYS OF MIRACLE

Life itself is a miracle, more splendid in its beautiful organisation than any promised by the most sensational, incense-scented religion or philosophy, and when a Spanish surgeon preserves the blood that is donated by freedom-loving men and women and transports it by rail to the operating theatres on the war-front it is a much more concrete, much more convincing, miracle than any that is vouched for by professional religion and the men who live by and on it. Is not a surgeon who performs so many miracles every day of his ordinary existence much more credible than the apocryphal miracler of religious fantasy? To science, death on its physical side is a perfectly natural and logical process that fuses into that of life and it is accepted simply as inevitable and necessary. Death to it is a boundary-line of life and much as we are moved by the dream of immortality—a dream that as frequently comes true not only in the rich life that exists beyond the purely biologic life that man lives but even in the physical life itself through the processes of heredity—not two million Voronoffs and jungles of apes offering temptingly young glands could bring it any nearer.

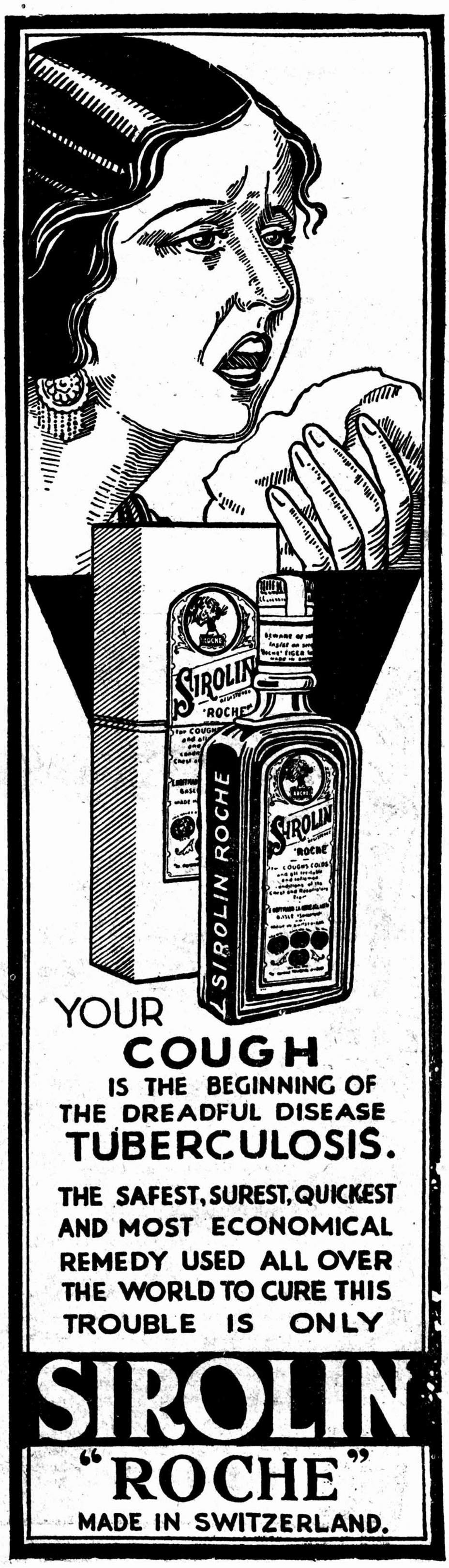
LIVING ON TRAPEZE

The fact remains that there is no escape from death via rejuvenation as there is alas, no escape from the misery we call life. The nearest approach to rejuvenation is the process science advocates, that is to say of so conserving the physical elements of human existence as to make them yield their maximum use within the orbit of individual existence. It is based on intelligent understanding of life and the wisdom that follows it. We cling to life till last and cannot bear the thought of death even when it brings us an escape and a peace so cheaply and in that we are like the trapeze artist in Franz Kafke's story who lived perched up in space from day to day and to whom our beloved terra firma became a veritable torture.

NEW DIVING RECORD

Wearing a new type of diving suit, an American diver has descended 420ft. below the surface of Lake Michigan, U.S.A. This easily beats the previous record of 306ft., held by an American naval diver.

The new diving suit was made to withstand a pressure of 198lbs to the square inch, and a tank was fixed to the back enabling the diver to breathe a mixture of helium gas and oxygen.



THE KNIGHT OF "THE SIXTEEN PENCE"

Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas—Genius Of City's Finance

The fag-end of the seventies—and more precisely on May 30th—"nano" Purshotamdas made his 'debut' into this world where later with a pair of horn-rimmed glasses he was to become a genius of finance. In his recently acquired retreat "Suneeta," built by the late R. D. Tata, he now looks back upon those early years of struggle when his bitter opponent in the Assembly arena was the late Sir Basil Blackett, then Finance Member of the Government of India.

For many long years a controversy raged—the controversy of the ratio between the rupee and the pound sterling, where Sir Purshotamdas championed the cause of sixteen pence to the eighteen offered by the Government. Barring business folks, financiers and the economic and political experts, no one knew, no one will ever know what that fight was all about, for, to the average man "tu'pence" was hardly worth bickering about But at that time the public feeling was that the entire future of India—political, industrial, economic—depended upon which side won. Sir Purshotamdas lost when an academic economist sided with Blackett and the Government leaving Sir Purshotamdas the moral victory of signing a minority report. It was a fierce struggle and, when it ended, both sides felt that right was on their side.

One fact emerged from this controversy. Sir Purshotamdas revealed himself to be a first class debater and a master for serving arguments in sugar-coated pills. Yet, when the occasion demands it, he could be very blunt and only a fool would rush to crack a joke at his expense. For his retort could often be crushing and frequently would make you wish that the earth would open up, so that you could sink into its bowels never to attempt another at his expense.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas

Likewise this great man of finance is sensitive to criticism. He has attained so high a standard in that province which he has made a speciality of his that he has a right to presume he is now beyond the scope of criticism. He has been in turn a member of the Indian Retrenchment Committee, of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund, the War Relief Fund, the Round Table Conferences and the Indian Railway Committee. Added to this distinguished array of varied achievements has been his term of office as Sheriff of Bombay, his work as a Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust and for the Indian Chamber of Commerce. He has been a very live member of the Bombay Cotton Exchange, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and for many a year now President of the East India Cotton Association, which incidentally owes its all to him. Although "P.T." is a Director of the Reserve Bank of India, and is also connected with nearly two score banking, industrial, insurance and textile concerns, his life's work has been and will continue to be the development of India's "cotton" through that now famous organisation the Indian Central Cotton Committee. After all this it is no wonder this man has reason to feel himself beyond criticism.

Last summer, with two young colleagues, this knight of the "sixteen pence" went forth to England, there to barter our country's cotton for Lancashire's exquisite cloths. For weeks on end they had "some talks." But on their return they just would not tell us what transpired during their sojourn at Grosvenor House, London.

There is an air of mystery about Sir Purshotamdas. Although so much in the public eye he is never to be seen or heard of in connection with any noteworthy charity, except for his pet schemes of schools and education in his native town—Surat. From this we can only assume that his charitable work is mostly anonymous. It must be so, for a man of such outstanding abilities and resources could not possibly pass by the sufferers of this world without lending them a helping hand.

From the heights of Malabar Hill, in the autumn of his life, Sir Purshotamdas is content to look down from a distance on the struggles of his country—the struggles in which he too once fought and from which he may now claim a well-earned rest.—"The Indian Textile Journal."

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Nothing More Than A Box Of Chocolates

Woman Novelist Flays Moderns

The immense unimportance of the bulk of new novels was stressed by Miss Storm Jameson, the famous novelist, in a paper read in her absence by her husband (Mr. G. P. Chapman) at the Educational Associations' conference in London.

"Unless the novel we are reading enriches and enlarges our mind, its value," she said, "is no greater than that of a box of chocolates."

A MODERN "POEM."

Among criticisms of contemporary novelists, Miss Jameson said of Aldous Huxley as a writer that he was "half stifled by his own self-consciousness."

Miss Jameson caused considerable amusement by quoting an example of Surrealist literature written by a contemporary French poet:—

A quarrel between the boiled chicken and the ventriloquist
Had for us a meaning of a cloud of dust
Which passes above the city
Like the blowing of a trumpet.
It blew so hard that its bowler hat was trembling.
And its beard stood up on end
To bite off its nose
It blew so loudly
That its noise cracked open like a nut
And the nut spat out
Into the far distance
A little cowshed
Wherein the youngest calf was selling its mother's milk
In sausage skin flasks
That its father had vulcanised.

Mr. Chapman, who read the poem in English, stated that in French or English it meant the same.

That sort of thing was worse than silly, Miss Jameson said, it was spurious. Surrealism showed every symptom of cultural decay.

A PLANET HAS COME TO CALL

As heavenly bodies go, the minor planet Eros is paying the earth a visit this month, for it is now only 20,000,000 miles away.

The visit, too, is a little hurried, for the planet is moving at more than 1,000 miles a minute.

It can be seen with binoculars on a clear night between 8 and 9 almost overhead in Perseus between the third magnitude star Delta and a group of fourth magnitude stars.

Eros is astronomically important, for its distance from the earth can be measured with fair accuracy and from this measurement the distance of the sun and other stars can be checked.—"News Chronicle."

GIRL KNOWS KORAN BY HEART.

A 13-year-old girl who knows the Koran by heart, has just been given the rank of Hafis, a Moslem honour. She claims to be the youngest nolder of the title in the world.

The Koran, the "Mohammedan Bible," contains 6,000 verses and is only a little shorter than the New Testament.

REVIVE THE GUILDS!

THEIR PLACE IN THE NATIONAL ORGANISATION OF CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES

(By TANDRA DEVI)

In pronouncements for and against Gandhiji's scheme for National Education on lines of Vocational Training, I have noticed one vital omission. Everybody seems to approach the matter from either an economic or political standpoint. People have become so political and economic-minded, indeed, through generations of artificial industry, that the mental outlook of the master-craftsman, who is the natural captain of industry or of crafts vocational training, has been overlooked. No one is to be blamed for this mission of the one factor necessary to evolve a safe scheme of vocational training, since the master-craftsman type of mind scarcely exists in the world to-day.

It is necessary to arouse public interest in this vital matter of the crafts—or industrial organisation of crafts and industries, as distinct from the political or capitalistic; for up to now—as far as I am aware—the best minds in this country seem to be riveted upon a type of organisation of industry and crafts which is born of the political or financial type of mind and culture, and not of the crafts mind and culture. True crafts have, however, had an organisation of their own, from time immemorial.

Where Guilds Still Persists

In China, to this day, the ancient organisation of industries and crafts in Guilds still persists. The success of the small industries of modern France is due to a similar kind of organisation. The mediaeval Guilds built the splendours of mediaeval Europe; and they fell through the greed of the Guild Masters, who having immense power, abused it to enslave their fellow-craftsmen of lower degree in over-mechanised industries. In the ancient Hindu Republics, the Srenis or Guilds produced wealth, beauty and happiness for the people. I am convinced that there can be no organisation of handicrafts on a national scale without the revival of a modern equivalent to the Guild system, which system has flourished, in one form or another, throughout history both Eastern and Western, in every civilisation or group in which handicrafts have thriven.

The disease of over-production by speeding processes in standardised types by means of machinery exaggerated to the point of monstrosity, has almost obliterated the remembrance of the grand and true methods of organising work which have upheld our forefathers in all lands for ages. It is not now a question of "going with the times" What has to be done is to obliterate the memory of a vast mistake in industrial organisation, taking with us in our forward march only that portion of it which is true. Among other things, we have to get back to the outlook of the great crafts masters in matters of organisation. By this, we could set an example, in India to the industrial world. Up to now no attempt has been made to revive Crafts Guilds in India; and I submit, that until these are revived, no plan for the teaching or revival of crafts can hold its own against the organised resources of modern machine industry.

The Panchayat has its place, but the Panchayat is not the Sreni or Guild. The Panchayat cannot be burdened with the internal and external organisation of work in crafts. This is always has been a separate activity. Conversely, although craftsmen are necessary on Panchayats, they also cannot be burdened in their own field with the details of the rural council.

Prof. Shah's Criticism

In an article in "Monday Morning", Professor K. T. Shah recently pointed out that modern highly organised mechanised production cannot be fought by the handicraftsman upon its own ground; but he has failed to see that this criticism is only valid if handicraft remain unorganised. At the best, he but suggests their organisation on the nearly out-worn mechanised industrial basis. He and others, if they envisage organisation at all, only see it done on the principles which obtain in mechano-mass-industrialism. Seeing it thus, it is inevitable that they should see failure ahead of mass vocational training. What is forgotten by all critics is this: that humanity as a whole is in revolt against the methods of modern industry, and that there is going to be a fundamental change. The old economics are therefore not going to fit. They were evolved to support a system which is now doomed. Mechanised industry will have to be controlled, or go. Modern industry will have to be put in its right place and proper social perspective. This will, however, never be done by fighting it on its own ground, but by the concentration of groups of master-craftsmen upon their own battlefield.' This concentration, I submit, is not being sufficiently stressed.

If a big enough nation were to perform this concentration within itself and by means of its own resources, it could within a few years dictate its own industrial policy. It would be a mass dictorship (if I may use the expression) of qualitative productivity as against quantitative exploitation. It could set a world-saving example, whilst saving itself. The present system is toppling. What shall we put in its place?

Organise The Crafts

The criticism has been made by Professor K. T. Shah and others that a nation of small, inexpert craftsworkers, unorganised and unfit to cope with the superior productions of the machine, would mean substituting one form of slavery for another. This is true. Plan without vision, whether it be for machine or hand, is equally disastrous. It is inevitable, as Professor Shah pointed out, that the villagers would have ultimately to subdivide labour in order to live, and that even so, the standard of living would remain lamentably low, whilst the highly organised mechanised industries would forge ahead, carrying all before them—including the best brains. But the critics of Gandhiji's scheme have failed to observe that the immediate proper organisation of crafts would solve most of the difficulties they put forward. The weakness of Gandhiji's scheme, in fact, is not in what is suggested therein, but in what has not yet been suggested, to back up Gandhiji's plain"

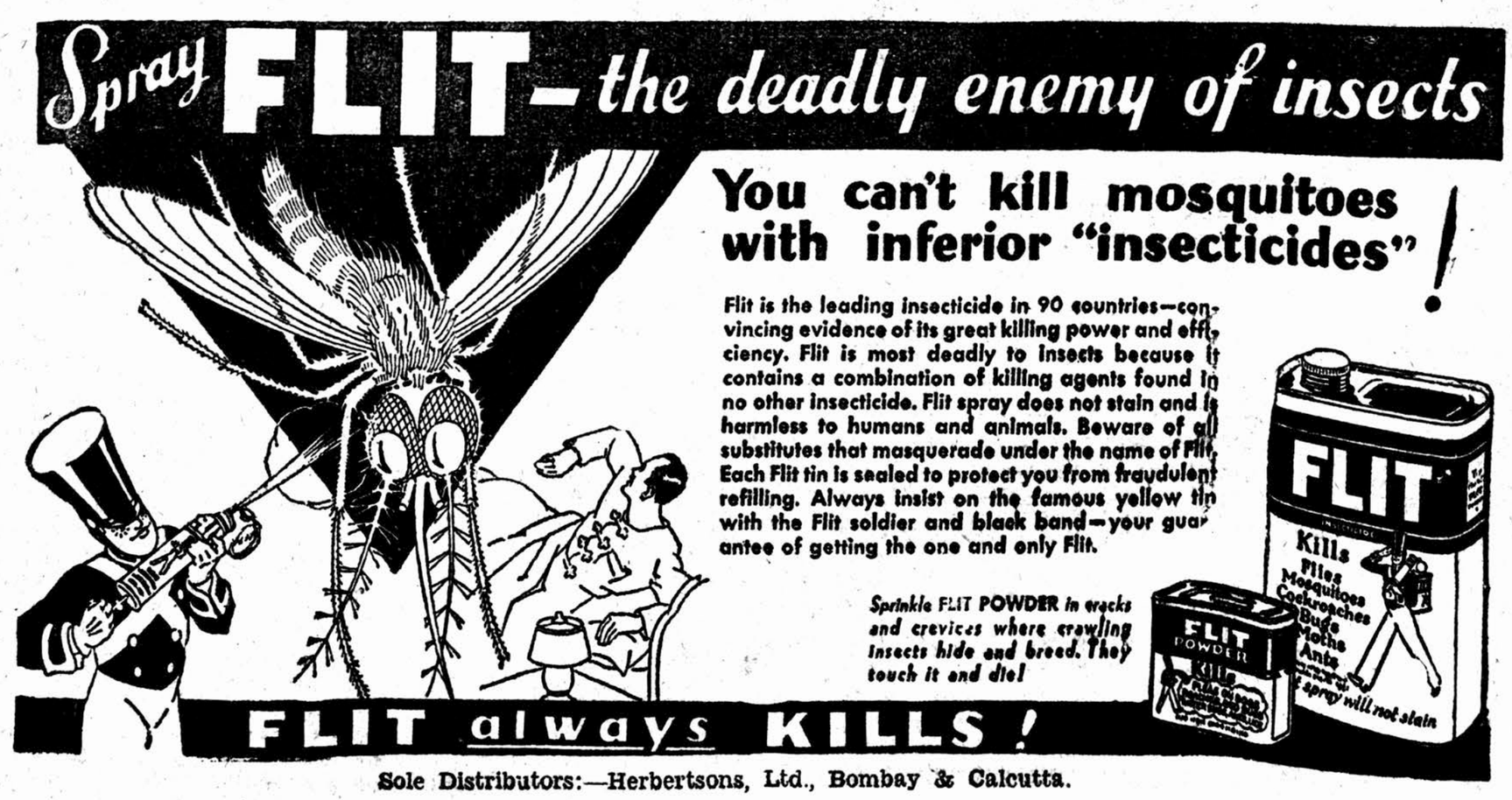
Highly organised mechanical industry is one of the necessities of modern life. I trust I make it clear that the master-craftsman should have no quarrel with the machine, "except where it usurps the work of the hand, where that work is better benefit to the people—done by hand". This difficult and delicate adjustment between hand and machine in national industrial output, cannot be determined by the politician, the financier or even the humanitarian. It can only be rightly determined by the master-craftsman in concert with the humanitarian, the politician and the financer. We must have such councils as are capable of organising the work of the people; and this brings us directly into Guilds.

If handicrafts are to be nationally revived, there must be a nation-wide movement to organise handicrafts, which can only mean "a moment to re-establish the master-craftsman in the condition necessary to masterhood in crafts". Let us examine the nature of handicraft. From this alone can we know how to organise it. Handicrafts should be skill of the hand employed to make things that are both necessary and beautiful. They cannot be truly beautiful unless they are needs, not wants. That means that many things which are made under the existing system of exploiting the producing and buying public for gain, would not be necessary under a system of national crafts. This fact leads the mind naturally to accept the idea of qualitative rather than quantitative production for need, not gain. Such production (which builds souls as well as bodies, which establishes a veritable spiritual and material hierarchy of the workers) demands certain conditions. The first of these is "masterhood in crafts". The second is apprenticeship in crafts. The third is "trading in the products of such masters and apprentices" by persons who, by upbringing and sympathies, have a true and faithful understanding of, and attitude towards, those crafts and craftsmen. The Journeyman, as he used to be called, usually needs some crafts-training, or how can he understand his trade? Hence the wisdom of Gandhiji's plan of some general crafts training for all.

Crafts Family Unit

This trio—"Masters", "Apprentices" and "Journeymen"—is the Crafts Family Unit. Without this Crafts Family Unit there can be no organisation of crafts. Whatever may and must ultimately be built up in artistry and wider commerce, no national organisation of true handicrafts can even be begun, without establishing Crafts Family Units all over the country.' Whether it be for teaching school teachers of for training master-craftsmen and traders, the principle holds, that the Crafts Family Unit is the central necessity for a crafts movement. (By "family unit", the blood family is not necessarily implied). The small Crafts Family Unit, of one craft, can widen into the joint family unit, of master of several crafts.

(Continued On Page 52)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Flit is the leading insecticide in 90 countries—convincing evidence of its great killing power and efficiency. Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.
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OLD AGE A CURABLE DISEASE

DOCTOR ASSERTS SPAN OF LIFE CAN BE INCREASED.

Dr. Malisoff is an admirable Crichton. He lectures on philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania and on current phases of science at the New School for Social Research, conducts important research in biochemistry at the Montefiore Hospital, edits Philosophy of Science and holds his own in mathematics even with the worthies who delight in making the universe expand and contract on paper. This eclecticism reflects itself both in the tone and the substance of what he writes. The result is a fascinating book which is both a scientific inquiry into life and death and a genial, optimistic, joyous Democritean declaration of faith in science and man. A book worth reading and re-reading for its range and its philosophic outlook, writes Waldemar Kaempffert reviewing "The Span of Life" by William Maria Malisoff in "New York Magazine."

Like a good historian, Dr. Malisoff begins at the beginning. Not too irreverently, he dismisses the Biblical tradition that such antediluvian patriarchs as Adam, Seteh, Methuselah Cainan, Mahalaleel, Jared, Noah were centuries old when they died, accept the records of the more credible ages said to have been reached by Diogenes (90), Zeno (98), St. John (93), St. Paul the Hermit (113), questions the tales that have come down about such celebrities as Thomas Parr (152) and the Countess of Desmond ("thrice in the course of her life she renewed her teeth," according to one account, whereupon she died at 140), and regards with some amusement the pipe-smoking, tobacco-chewing snuff-taking, alcohol-bibbing centenarians who occasionally enliven the pagse of newspapers with advice on how to outstrip the doctor and the undertaker.

The modern biologists have their own way of deciding how long we ought to live. They base their conclusions on the equivalence of age in animals. The argument runs that if a rat lives on the average three years, a man ought to live at least ninety. But this assumes that physiological and chemical action is identical in all higher animals. Is it? Not to Dr. Molisoff. Yet he is not an "invitabilist," one who sees no hope in lengthening man's earthly career. Indeed, he declines to accept any life span as theoretically fixed and regards old age as a disease which may be curable.

Method Of Approach

The method of approach is what the mathematical physicists call "operational," meaning that such expressions as "life-span" and "longevity" are ruled out because they are useless. Only what can be observed is studied—the methods of determining age, the behaviour of organisms under controlled conditions, the effect on senescence of food and habits of living, the influence of chemicals, the structure of cells and organ. There is no doubt about such observations, but there is every doubt about the validity of the deductions that have been made about "life-span" and "longevity." Have we not matched the mean expectancy of life at birth increase in the last twenty-five years from 45 to 60 years?

In this operational study any investigator is confronted with a formidable obstacle. Growth reproduction, metabolism, even something like evolution (the transformation of radium into lead, for example) is observed in matter which is admittedly inanimate. We think we know what life is, yet no scientist has yet framed a satisfactory definition—a touchstone which will invariably make it possible to distinguish the living from the non-living.

So it is with protoplasm, which to Huxley was "the physical basis of life." A biologist recognizes it when he sees it, yet no chemist has ever accurately analyzed it. Even the old conception of protoplasm as a life-stuff that occurs only in cells has broken down, with twenty million possible variants of one protein alone it is easy to agree with Dr. Malisoff that it would first be necessary to finish chemistry, physics and mathematics before coming "within range of the problem of the physio-chemical nature of protoplasm."

Like a higher organism, a bit of protoplasm is a complicated system. And the study of that system is not exclusively the province of biology. A half-dozen sciences rush forward to aid us. Life is chemical: life is a kind of behaviour: life is electrical; life is respiration; life is dissociation and division. It is clear that the definers have chemical, psychological, electrical, physiological levels in mind. Dr. Malisoff bids us take life as we find it—take it at all its levels. In a word, we must learn to synthesize what we know.

When we come come to grips with senescene the mystery of life deepens. Cells are immortal. The split and split and split so long as they have anything to feed upon and so long as they are not smothered by their own wastes. Dr. Carrel's famous bit of chicken heart tissue promises to live forever so long as laboratory nurses feed it and bathe it tenderly. Like that deathless tissue, we, too, are made of cells. Why, then, do we die? The biologists explain that cells specialize, then organise themselves into skin, eyes, brain, arms. The primitive cells and the specialized cells wage a battle. Death makes the triumph of the specialists

What Is Age?

There are other explanations of the process of dying. The battle of the cells will do, fair sample as it is of biological reasoning. Accepting it for what it is worth, another question insists on being answered. What is age? The age of the organism, according to the prevailing view. But this begs the whole question. There is more than one kind of age. We may measure age by the clock: we may measure it physiologically, we may measure it even psychologically. Before we know it we are plunged in to a consideration of time, or rather of a half-dozen different times

Frogs' eggs can be brought to maturity rapidly by warmth; their development can be retarded by cold. Cut out the thyroid gland of a certain Mexican salamander and it never evolves from the tadpole stage. How old are the warmed frogs' eggs? How old is the tadpole? The calendar will not help us. "Life-span" and "aging" are evidenly hazy terms

Freud once wrote that "at bottom no one believes in his own death, which amounts to saying that, in the unconscious, every one of us is convinced of his immorality." Dr. Malisoff would build on that denial of death. Has not all science been constructed on such hopes? We must start with something. So Dr. Malisoff gives us the slogan ("hypothesis," if you must use college words) that "time and tide will wait." To this he adds a thesis:

The hope of prolonging life indefinitely is the proper faith for science. All research should be organised with that as the supreme goal.

Dr. Malisoff proposes an institution which will synthesize all that many sciences can contribute to the solution of the problem. H. G. Wells never conceived anything more grandiose. We are asked to contemplate nothing less than a research university where scholars of proved merit—proved in research laboratories of other institutions—are to work as an international organization and not as individualists.

Need For Research

Here we necessarily strike the social note. Research scientists pride themselves on their self-abnegation, on the utter commercial uselessness of their work. They are the victims of self-delusion. Social circumstances of which they are not even dimly aware dictate why they attempt to deduce the structure of the universe or the atom, count stars or try to discover the origin of the cosmic rays. Dr. Malisoff's institution would bring them back to earth with a bump. They would have to think socially and philosophically—think of society, and even decide whether the race as we know it is worth saying.

Who would pay for this research institution? A loan of millions will be repaid with interest. Dividends will be declared in billions and applied to more research.

Suppose it can be done. Suppose human life can be prolonged indefinitely. Society, as we know it, was organized by mortals for mortals. Its ethics, its religion, its hopes are all conditioned by death. So is its love. For love is an ingenious device for preserving the species—racial immortality. If there is individual immortality, there is no need of procreation. Nothing short of a psychic revolution is involved in carrying out Dr. Malisoff's plan.

We predict trouble for immortals—trouble from the church, trouble from millions who believe that the after-life is better than the present life, trouble from life insurance companies, trouble from bankers and business men who thrive in a world that changes because death reaps visibly and relentlessly. The all-embracing institution must ont only conduct research but also change social thinking—even plan a society geared to immortality and persuade men to vote for it. Dr. Malisoff knows all this, but keeps on saying "time and tide will wait." He sees the Fountain of Eternal Youth bubbling in the sunshine of an attainable future, not with water but with the Elixir of Life.

No real scientist will deny the validity of this new quest of immortality. Nor would he deny that it is a quest worth undertaking as a scientific enterprise, even though it does not more than lengthen life (by the calendar, if you please) a paltry century or so. It is the promise of immortality that startles him. Not that immortality seems unattainable, but that it may not be worth attaining.

It is fortunate that Dr. Malisoff is not awed by such pessimism. The thinking reader will read him from beginning to end, rejoice that science is sufficiently advanced to reason so boldly and wish he were himself able to set aside a hundred millions or so to give the Institution for Achieving immortality at least a running start.

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STUDY THE ALPHABETS

"Ilmu'l Huruf," or ""Tahqiqate-e-Mahir", i.e. a study of the different alphabets of the World, their origin, flourish and the final position". By Khan Saheb Hakim Mahmood Ali Khan 'Mahir,' of Delhi. First edition. Litho, 5.3 X 7.6 pp. 213. Rs. 3.

2. The author, whose bust-photo follows the title-page, is a Hakim or practising physician by profession. He seems to be a voluminous writer in Urdu, for this present work forms the twentieth volume of a series of his literary productions. A short list of his works is given on p. 1, the majority of which deal with medical subjects. He is also a poet, for 'Mahir' (i.e. proficient or expert) is his 'takhallus' or assumed 'nom de plume.' The dedication is unusual and strange. He says that he does not know what the world will say to him for this 'new venture', and quotes a well-known line of a famous Persian mystic poet, Rumi, which means "Himself the Pot, the Potter and the Potter's clay". Thereafter he states that his hard-work, his soul-devotion, and his research compel him to dedicate the work but to himself!

3. It deals with the origin and development of the human Alphabet, with special reference to those aspects of the subject which are of particular interest to Muslims. It is divided into four parts, covering about 213 pages, followed by a supplement (pp. 1—16) and a Khatima (pp. i—viii), a List of Contents and a correction slip.

PART I. 4. After briefly explaining the origin of languages, from the rudimentary forms of picture-writing to graphic symbols and modern alphabet-letters, the author takes a2mird's eye-view of the principal languages of the world, rather of their alphabets, from the days of Adam down to our own. He introduces us to the primitive Ideograms and Phonograms, and then to the chief Egyptian systems of writing, viz., the Hieroglyphic, the Hieratic, and the Demotic. Then come the Phoenician characters, from which proceeded the Greek, the old Hebrew, the Arami (which in its turn gave rise to the Nabatean, the Syriac, the square Hebrew the Pahlawi, the Indian (including Sanskrit), the Musnad, the Himyari, the old Arabic, the old Kufic, etc. The author's observation (p. 32, part iv) is indeed remarkable, that just as the Arabic and the Pahlawi alphabets are derived from the Aramic, so also the Indian Alphabets (including Sanskrit Nagari, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, and even the Dravidian alphabets) are derived from the Semitic stock—the Phoenician, through the Sabaee. Strange as this may sound, it is nevertheless a fact (which we learn from other independent sources) of considerable importance to be noted that Semitic origin of Indian Alphabets has been advocated by such great authorities as Sir William Jones, Kopp, Lepsius, Weber, Westergaard, Muller, Lenormant and Deecke.

5 The author is however more concerned with the study of the germination, growth, development and offshoots of the Arabic alphabet. After giving a short history of their origin, he tells us how the Prophet encouraged the art of writing amongst his followers. In the early days of Islam, the majority of new Muslims being illiterate, they did not know how to write. After the memorable battle of Badr, the Prophet found that amongst the captives there were seventy persons who knew how to write. The Prophet at once fixed upon them the price of their liberty that each one of them should initiate ten Muslims in the mystery of the art and train them up as writers. Thus it was that at a single stroke of wise policy, 700 Muslims at Medina began to learn the art and soon became proficient therein. The author them proceeds to point out the condition of Arabic writing in the days of the Prophet and the nature of the characters in which the Quran was copied. Then come the various stages through which they passed during the reigns of the successors of the Prophet—the Khalifs of Medina, Damascus, and Baghdad. Next, are considered the great contributions made to the art of writing by such master-minds as Ibn Muqla, Ibn Bawwab, and others.

PART II. (pp. 84—156). 6. Herein we are taken to Persia-Pre-Islamic and Post-Islamic. After a general sketch of the various characters which prevailed in Persia before the days of Islam, such as the Avestic, the Cuneiform, the Pahlawi, etc. the author gives a brief history of the introduction of the Arabic writing and the progress of the different styles such as the Naskh, the Suls, the Riqa, the Shikasta, the Shafia, etc., under the various Muslim dynasties from the 8th Century down to our own. He introduces us to the great calligraphists, such as Mir Ali, Mir Imad, Abdus-Rashid and others, whose specimens of writing still extant continue to evoke admiration. Facsimiles of some of these are reproduced in the fourth part. A short section is devoted to the Timurid Rulers of Persia, who were liberal patrons of calligraphy. This brings us to India, some of the Great Mughal Emperors, especially Babur (the inventor of a new style, called after him, the Baburi), Shahjahan and Aurangzeb were good calligraphists. Princes and Nobles, Hindus and Muslims, Indians and Persians, vied with each other in acquiring distinction in the field of calligraphy and in earning rich rewards and honourable titles from them. The various titles of honour bestowed on the votaries of the art, such as Mushkin-Raqam, Muskin-Qalam, Ambarin-Raqam, Ambarin-Qalam, Jawahir-Raqam, Yaqut-Raqam, Murassa-Raqam, etc., speak for themselves and are a sufficient indication of the extent of the generous patronage of these emperors.

PART III. (pp. 158—168). 7. In this part the author deals with the various writing materials such as paper, pen and ink. He mentions the predecessors of paper, viz., the ancient brick, the palm-leaf, the Bhurj-patra, the papyrus, the parchment, etc., and then tells us that paper was invented by the Egyptians and the Chinese. The principal varieties thereof and the famous places where they were manufactured are also given. Then he considers the different kinds of reed used as pens in Syria, Persia, and India; and a brief mention is also made of the inks used by these calligraphists.

PART IV (pp. 2—54). 8. This part contains facsimiles of various kinds of alphabets used by different nations at different times: Greek, Brahmi, Arcadian, Chinese, Japanese, German, Hebrew, Sanskrit and the various Indian languages. These are followed by genealogical tables of Semitic, Aryan, and Dravidian linguistic families. Then are given a few plates showing specimens of different styles of handwriting, such as the Kufic, the Taliq, the Shikasta, etc., and facsimiles of the writing of Mir Imad, Mir Ali of Herat, Abdu-Rashid, Faqir Muhammad, Khwaja Mir Ali of Tabrez, and others. Then there comes the Supplement which deals with the various kinds of Cypher-writing.

9. There is no doubt that the author has spent a good deal of time and energy in collecting the vast amount of information embodied in the book. His principal sources are generally Arabic, such as the works of Abdul-Fattah, Ibn Nadim, Qalqashandi, Hamadani, Nashwan. He has also made use of the Encyclop. Brit. and Browne's Literary History of Persia. It is somewhat strange that he nowhere refers to the monumental and classical work on the subject, viz., "The Alphabet" by Isac Taylor. There are a few inaccuracies, for example, in the Urdu transliteration of Indian alphabets. As it is based on the English transliteration, the author has confounded the short vowel with the long one. In the English title of the book Huruf appears as Haruf (1). These and similar ones, it is hoped, will be removed in the next edition.

10. This is perhaps the only book in Urdu of its kind; and there is no doubt that the author has enriched the literature of this language by writing this book which deserves to be appreciated.

Language Makes The Diplomat

It Is The Only Means For Getting At Mentality And Outlook Of Life Of People

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Advice to the Englishman abroad was given in a speech of wit and charm by Sir Malcolm Robertson at the Conference of Educational Associations in University College. Sir Malcolm who has had a long and distinguished career in the Diplomatic Service, spoke as president of the Modern Language Association. At one time or another, he said he could use eight languages, but now "I can only use three fluently beside my own."

In general, Sir Malcolm laid down some simple principles for Englishman using foreign languages, and in particular he asked that schools and universities should teach Spanish more thoroughly. Spanish was not only a beautiful language in itself but was spoken in many parts of the world, was an aid to the understanding of Portuguese and Italian, and would make possible a real appreciation of the vital forces stirring in Spain today. "In my view Spain is struggling painfully to the light after centuries of ignorance and despairing cynicism."

Sir Malcolm explained that he wished to consider the learning of foreign languages as a means for getting at the mentality and outlook on life of people in other countries—specially important object just now when nations were "hovering on the brink of another world disaster which may spell the end of all we hold sacred on earth."

THE ACID TEST.

He then defined what he meant by knowing a language, "If," said Sir Malcolm, "you can write easily an ordinary, everyday letter; if you can make with confidence a serious or flippant speech; carry on a discussion or argument with another individual, or play a full part in discussion or argument with several individuals, many of whom are shouting round you; do crossword puzzles; read and understand real literature—then you can claim to dominate a language, apart from technical words, which you may not know in your own language. I do not know what a sleeve-valve is, for example."

Very few people could pass this test. The ordinary man could not dominate more than one foreign language. It was much more important that he should be able to speak several languages with ease and understand what was going on around him in other countries. How was this to be done? Correct accent was not of principal importance. The first rule was to learn your own language and acquire an educated vocabulary as well as grammar. He asked next for a thorough grounding in the grammar of foreign languages. Familiarity with its use could only come from abroad.

Sir Malcolm described which languages were the most useful to learn, and observed that English was by far the most widely spread language of the world, "though until recently we have done little or nothing, except passively by ignorance of other languages, to spread knowledge."

LANGUAGE OF DIPLOMACY.

Most people would consider French the next most useful language. It was still the language of diplomacy. "Diplomats stumble along in it sometimes with disastrous results when they cannot speak each other's language." A good working knowledge of French was of the highest importance for the traveller who wished to move in diplomatic official, or cultural quarters in many countries. "But it will not enable him to buy a pair of scissors or a railway ticket in a provincial town in South America or Yugo-Slavia. Imagine a foreigner speaking French in an English country town!"

A knowledge of German was essential for an understanding of international affairs and of the spontaneous and inculcated grievances of the German people, but he wished specially to speak of the importance of knowing Spanish. Here he made the claim for more teaching of Spanish, to which reference has already been made.

FAR EAST AND WEST.

Sir Malcolm doubted whether it was possible by any learning of foreign tongues for the people of the Far East and of the West to begin to understand each other's outlook, though it was of benefit for the Englishman who had to live or work in the Far East to make the attempt. He thought that a more serious study even of pidgin-English might be useful. Such phrases as "losing face," "keeping face," and "gaining face" represented fundamental Chinese conceptions. "The Japanese of all people, ought to understand that, and it would be well if they remembered it now."

As for the use of language in general, Sir Malcolm's advice was first to eschew all slang and swear words. Monsieur Poirot, should be a warning on the misue of slang. Swear-words, if correct, often sounded ridiculous from the lips of a foreigner. Flights of oratory, which in any case were not really suited to Englishmen or Scotsmen, and idioms should also be avoided.

Finally, he advised Englishmen not to be self-conscious or shy when speaking a foreign language. "If you are abroad for the purpose of learning a language you must use it as much as is consistent with good manners and good fellowship. Don't mind how many mistakes you make when speaking to a man who does not know your own language. He can't afford to laugh at you, and in any case no well-bred foreigner would." The Englishman was so afraid of making a fool of himself, and yet there were many occasions when he did so and seemed to be blissfully ignorant of the fact.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

RISE OF SIKHISM

"THE SIKH STUDIES" BY SARDULSINGH CAVEESHAR,

The National Publications, I Mission Road, Lahore.

The author has presented Sikh religion and life in a tableau form, in short, vigorous sketches. Written in a bright, incisive style, the book gives vivid impressions of the Sikh modes of thought, and the resulting currents of social and political reform. In the 16th century India became the meeting place of two rival cultures, resulting in a great social stress and political strife. Guru Nanak strove to resolve this cultural conflict in an ultra-racial synthesis of dynamic humanism in which the life of passive contemplation was joined to the selfless activism of loving service. According to Guru Nanak, the ideal man is one who lives internally in the loving presence of God, and expresses his love in ceaseless activity directed towards the service of mankind. The great unknown cannot be grasped through the efforts of our limited intellect He can only be apprehended through the attainment of love or Bhakti. In this adventure, experiences of travellers in the past are useful, and Guru Granth contains the spiritual experiences of men of different sects and climes Life is Trishna, Haumain or "The desire to live". Repression of desire through ascetic denial creates mental disturbance or disease. Desires must be sublimated into noble impersonal emotions like love of God or Humanity and fixed through acts of selfless service. Body is not to be condemned or excluded, both the body and the spirit should be consecrated through love and devotion. The war between good and evil, God and Satan is eternal. As civilisation advances, bloody conflicts are replaced by theri moral equivalents like Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent passive resistance. For this, individuals and groups must develop the moral stamina or the "will to resist" evil and justice. Guru Gobind Singh laid special stress on this aspect of life. His ideal man, Khalsa, was to wage a lifelong battle against all that is dark, mean and unrighteous. Kripan or sword became the symbol of the new attitude towards life. Degh and Tegh symbolised the generous heart joined to a mighty arm. The martyrdom of Guru Arjan and Guru Tegh Bahadur, had burnt the lesson of non-violent resistance deep into the heart of Sikhs. They had learnt the art of suffering cheerfully for a noble cause, in order to undermine tyranny and infuse strength into the weak. It is through voluntary suffering that Nations can wash off the results of past sins and shed off the slough of shame and slavery. Guru Gobind Singh is aptly called "The Lord of the White Hawk". He was as particular about the means as about his ends. He was a great democratic leader. He centralised power in Sangat or assembly and fought for the rights of the people. He was a prophet, poet and patriot. He created new ideals and new literature. He encouraged manly games and fostered the spirit of fearlessness in his people. Like Mahatma Gandhi, he advocated the boycott of Government services and Government courts and established parallel institutions. He found an ideal republic at Anandpur the city of joy, where high caste and untouchables, Hindus and Muslims had equal rights to a common kitchen and common treasury, and Panchas or elected representatives carried on administrative and judicial work. He released spiritual forces of love and sympathy and changed the basic motives of human activity from self-seeking to selfless service. Within a hundred years Sikhs had founded a sovereign State in the Punjab. After the annexation of the Punjab there was a period of stagnation and decay for 70 years. The Sikh spirit was roused into action by the Rakab Ganj affair, Budge Budge firing and Rowlatt Acts.

Gurudwaras had become the dens of greed. Government supported the Mahants, who were regarded as legal owners of the Gurudwaras. The Sikhs could not get any legal redress and they started peaceful occupation of Gurudwaras, and challenged the Government to their worst. After a prolonged struggle and suffering in which 30,000 men went to jail, 2,000 were badly wounded, 500 died or were killed, and 16 lakhs were paid in penalties and fines, they secured a great victory. They proved the truth of Mahatma Gandhi's claims that any powerful Government can be defeated by non-violent means. The book throws a flood of light on the amazing history of this small but virile community, which is destined to play an important part in the Nation's fight for freedom.

"The Land Of Twilight"

A PROGRESSIVE PLAY IN VERSE

THE LAND OF TWILIGHT, a One Act Play in verse, by Ahmed Ali, Published by R. R Sreshta, the University, Lucknow. Price Annas Eight.

Ahmed Ali is one of the foremost and most active progressive writers in India. His two books of short stories in Urdu, "Angarey" and "Sholey" have already established his reputation as a vigorous writer with an increasingly strong sense of realism. His short stories in English Leftist periodicals like "Left Review" and "New Writing" have introduced him to yet a bigger circle of readers.

It is, therefore, with considerable satisfaction that one notes that in his latest publication, "The Land of Twilight", a play in verse, Ahmed Ali retains both the vigour of his pen as well as a clear grasp of the vital ideological conflict which characterizes the modern world.

THE NEW LAND!

"The Land Of Twilight" is a symbolic representation of this conflict between forces of reaction and progress, the conflict between the cruel old decaying order and the challenge of new, radical ideas of social justice "The Land Of Twilight" is the new, the just and the rational order of things which men and women all over the world are trying to create,

"....the land where joys are for ever
And the pleasures stink not of selfishness"
"....the land where Truth for ever smiles
And falsehood hides her face in banished night."
"Where women are not false and fickle
Where love is free and for ever."

VOICE OF THE MASSES

Ahmed Ali shows the pilgrims to "The Land Of Twilight" hesitating on the edge of the old world, arguing endlessly with the watchman of reaction when a Voice is heard, singing,

"Will you be servile,
You who are so fair?
In the arms of death,
And of life-in-death:
And stare.
On the dust of ages,
Tongueless, without a breath?
Children of Liberty, arise, throw over this yoke of death."

The voice comes nearer, "a tall massive man" appears and thus introduces himself:—

"I am the Masses, the Nameless,
I am the Maker of
The Avenger of our fate.
Too long we have lived like dust
Trampled under your feet;
But now we arise, the on-coming tide,
To destroy and to build."

DEFIANCE TRUIMPHANT

And the play closes on an optimistic note when the pilgrims, under the leadership of the Masses, defy the watchman and triumphantly march on, singing, "To Liberty, To Liberty".

Ahmed Ali has a fine sense of poetry and the whole play has a pronounced lyric beauty which makes it very suitable for stage production. It was produced by the students of the Lucknow University on the occasion of the Convocation and proved a tremendous success.

"The Land Of Liberty" is definitely a valuable contribution to the development of a progressive literature in India.

K. A. A.

POLICE ACTS

BOMBAY POLICE ACTS: By M.J. Gordhandas. (The Popular Book Depot, Bombay) Price Rs. 3-4-0.

The small manual containing the Bombay Police Act, the Bombay District and Village Police Acts, the Prevention of Gambling Act, the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act with commentaries thereon by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas is an excellent book.

The various Police Acts deal with the rights and duties of the Police in relation to the general public. Some knowledge of the Prostitution Act and the Prevention of Gambling Act particularly in big cities and towns is indispensable.

This volume places within the reach of the public knowledge about certain Acts which it is very useful to have for our day-to-day affairs.

Ignorance of law is no excuse The Commentaries on these Acts are useful to the point.

The printing and binding is good. The book will be of great use to the public, the Police and the lawyers.

MARATHI PERIODICALS

"CHITRAMAYA JAGAT": Poona (Jan. 1938) Spain Special Number.

This enterprising and popular monthly of Poona has specialised in issuing very useful Special Numbers on current topics. The present Number which is issued as Spain Special Number is of the utmost importance to the Marathi-reading public. The Number contains several articles which give very detailed information about Spain, her people, the various political groups and the causes of the present political troubles. Information about both sides in the present fight is given with a view to give correct idea of the problem to the readers. The Number is suitably illustrated with appropriate pictures.

"BALWANT" Ratnagiri, price As. 4 (Sankraman Special Number.)

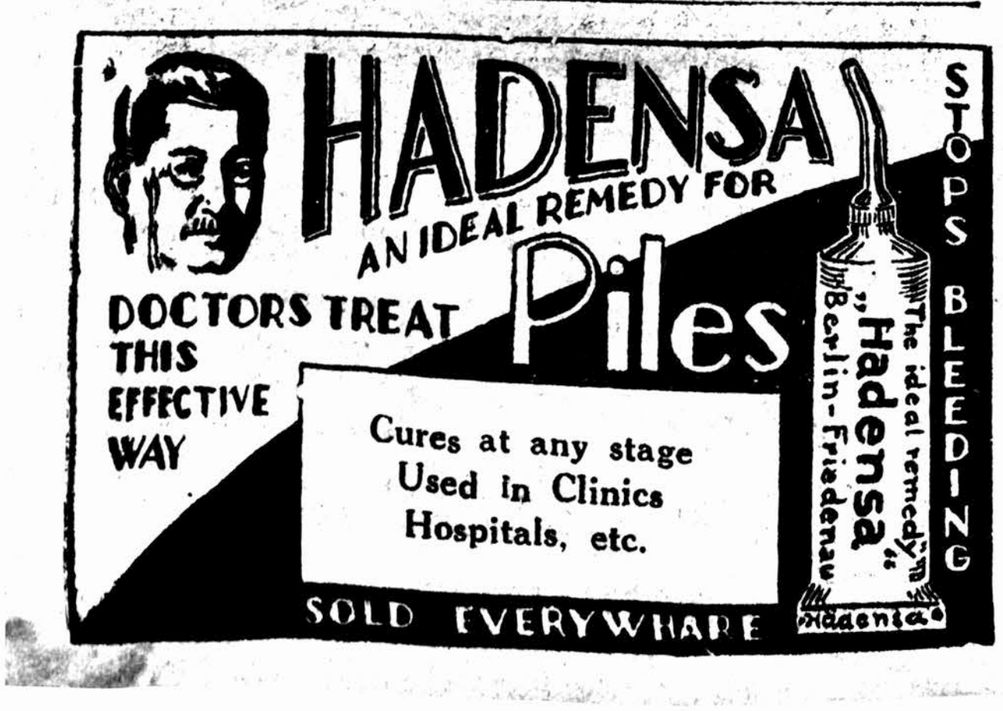
This leading Marathi of the Ratnagiri District which was started to commemorate the memory of the late Lokmanya Tilak has brought out a Special Number called 'Sankraman Special Number' 'Balwant' is the pro-Congress Marathi weekly of the Konkan and it has been rendering distinct service to the people of the Ratnagiri District. The present Number contains several articles of interest regarding the conditions of the District. It also contains a few entertaining short stories and poetical pieces. On the whole the Number makes interesting reading.

"VIMA JAGAD" endited by R. N. Abhyankar, 405 Narayan Peth, Poona (2) annual subscription Rs. 2/ inclusive of postage.

This is, perhaps, the only monthly in Marathi which is solely devoted to discussions of various questions regarding insurance and commercial problems. Due to the increasing interest Indians are taking in insurance, the appearance of this journal is quite welcome. At present several foreign insurance companies are prospering in this country more than many of the Indian insurance companies. Efforts have got to be made to popularise Indian insurance companies and journals of the type of the present one can do the task better by placing before the public the benefits afforded by Indian insurance companies. The present issue contains useful and informative articles on the subject.

"AYURVEDA"

The current issue of this magazine is solely devoted to the question of the proposed medical bill which the Hon. Dr. Gilder contemplates introducing in the Assembly. Protests recorded by prominent individuals who are interested in this question as well as in the profession and extracts from newspapers regarding this bill have been given in this Number.



MOHANA— A TALE OF RURAL INDIA

An educative screen-play of singular interest, with the title of "Village India", has been produced by Mr. D. S. Modak, M.A., LL.B., Collector of Bijapur, who is an authority on matters connected with village uplift and development and land systems and tenures. He is the author of the well-known work "Land Systems of India".

The story of the play is simple enough. Anandrao, the village hero, falls in love with a village girl called Mohana, whose father is dead, but whose brothers do not want her to marry Anandrao. She is attacked by some hooligans, but Anandrao rescues her: that makes their love firm. Before their marriage, however, Mohana is forcibly carried away by a chieftain to his native place, but she refuses his advances and prefers the simple village life. By chance Anandrao rescues her, and they are ultimately married.

Round this simple story is woven matter of wide interest for village uplift work. We give below a synopsis of this interesting story, which is likely to be screened by one of the local film companies.

Shikarpur is a typical middle-sized Indian village, the Gavthan (village site) of which, is full of narrow lanes and small ill-ventilated houses. Nevertheless it is fertile and agriculturally a growing village, where farmers live and milk and honey flow from fields and gardens. A vernacular primary school has just been established by the Village Panchayat Committee. Anandrao, a leading well-to-do cultivator, is the Sirpanch of the Panchayat, who has been arduously working for the uplift of his village in all directions. He has aroused the villagers and created interest amongst them for supplementary subsidiary industries such as poultry-farming, dairy-farming, rope-making, manufacture and preservation of fruit juice, etc. Roads are constructed with gutters on sides, sullage waste is not allowed to run over the streets, but is accumulated in cesspools and then spread round and dried. Manure pits outside the village site and latrines are introduced; a library has been newly started. Anandrao's efforts to educate the villagers by magic lantern lectures, and Gramophone records have achieved considerable success.

Sahebrao is a well-known agriculturist in the village of Shikarpur. In youth he was rich and adventurous, but his frequent visits to the big city led him to live a very fast life. He became fond of women and wine, and consequently was heavily indebted and physically a wreck.

MOHANA

Mohana is his most beautiful, simple and loving daughter. She is a child-widow. She had not even a vague idea of her husband —at such an early age she was married and had lost her husband. Though somewhat dark, nature had adorned her with all the choicest gifts:—Her ever-increasing charming beauty as she blossomed into womanhood was the cynosure of the whole village. She was a picture of beauty, matched by a noble heart. She has received what little education she could get in her village school. Her smartness, modesty, perfect natural beauty and charming manners have made her "Pick" of the village. Her brothers, Hariba and Shivaba, are agriculturists, struggling hard in life.

Sahebrao is down with paralysis, asthma and looks like a tubercular patient. He is on his death-bed, wine is his companion and the only solace in his illness. He had lived a reckless life and has not now a pie to spare, even for medicine. The sons approach a Marwari who refuses to lend money. Then they approach one Kaka Charbudave, who is notorious amongst the money-lenders of the village and whose Shylockian tactics and dealings tell a piteous tale of rural indebtedness and the tyranny of the Savkars.

Sahebrao is about to die and calls his sons and daughter to his bed-side. His dear Mohana he entrusts to the cares of his sons, and advices them to stick to the village and never to peep into the city. His two sons promise to respect the last testament of the dying father.

He is dead, but the world moves on. Mohana helps her brothers by carrying on her head a basket of their food everyday about noon as is the wont of the villagers to the fields. That is her routine work, but she does it with a joy which only a village girl can know. She watches the fields and sheep in the absence of her brothers. Thus days and months roll on.

Then comes the eventful day. Mohana is on her way home from the fields. She is passing alone through a grove of trees. It is all silence. Mohana's charming face and exquisite beauty attracted the evil and desperate attention of two Pathans. All of a sudden two ruffians, emboldened by her helplessness, jumped out like wild beasts. They catch hold of her and when just about to ravish her there comes someone to her rescue.

ANANDRAO

Anandarao, the Sirpanch of the village, rushed to defend her. The ruffians are knocked down and Mohana is saved. She casts on him a side-long look of grateful love and hurries to her home. Who could then dream that the hero of the day would be the hero of her heart!

Anandrao, when life is full of spring-time, is a cultured truth-loving, hard-working young man and is struck by the beauty of Mohana. He has begun to worship her for her beauty, simplicity, nobility of heart and graceful manners. In return she regards him as the king of her heart, which is the real ideal of Indian womanhood.

Days pass by merrily. The lovers meet and converse and court in the fields. But as in many other villages, Shikarpur has its scandal-mongers and its tale-bearers. Someone sees the lovers talking: how can that happen? It is against all moral codes. Quickly the news of Mohana being found talking with Anandrao is carried to her brothers. They reprimanded her and as punishment ordered her never to visit this field, but only to go to their fruit-garden on the other side of the village.

Tagyas or tale-bearers are numerous and plenty in the villages. They create litigation, drag poor people to the courts and are the cause of extravagant expenditure over litigation, marriages and festivals. At this juncture the District Deputy Collector visits the village. A poor old-woman prostrates herself before him and tells the sad tale of how her sons-in-law had spent Rs. 1,000 in litigation in respect of a land which she had given them worth Rs. 500. The Prant Officer compromises and the parties are saved from further loss in litigation, pleaders' and court fees.

But now let us return to Mohana. The day she was sent to the garden was an evil day. Man proposes but God disposes. She is sorry for what happened, but she cannot forget her beloved Anandrao. He now visits her amongst the orchards, mango groves and in the bowers; and talks. It is the lovers that talk and who can know the subject of their conversation? She talks of fruit growing, of bottling lemon and other fruit juice. She talks of marketing. She talks of various industries which can enrich the farmers. The lovers decide to meet the next day.

The path of true love never did run smooth. Mohana has her daily dreams of sweet love with Anandrao. She has her moments of real bliss; but that was not to be for long.

THE MAHARAJA

One day His Highness the Maharaja of Vilasgad happens to camp near Mohana's garden. Tents are pitched—one for himself, another for his Dewan, the third for his retinue. He is on a hunting tour—hunting what probably he only knew best. He chances to pass by the garden and sees Mohana going with a fruit basket on her head He is infatuated by her natural blooming beauty; he must have her in his harem as one of his queens. The Minister is at his call. He commands him to secure her presence at the camp on some pretext. The minister knew his art well and needed no second telling. Mohana is asked to come to the Maharaja's tent because His Highness wanted to buy fruits. The innocent village-girl goes to the tent with fruits as sweet as her person. But instead of her fruits His Highness wants to buy her person. How could he? Though a village girl she has a true and pure heart. She had her king in the village and how could she prostrate before a figure about which there was no hallow of purity except his riches. prestige and power?

The Maharaja woes and supplicates for her love. All is in vain. She disdainfully and stoutly refuses. He plans to kidnap her away to his capital so that he could allure her with his pomp, jewellery and gaudy dresses. The next day she is taken in the "Maharaja's special" to Vilasgad.

Anandrao misses the queen of his heart. Who knows how many lonely nights and days did Anandrao spend in search of his sweetheart, addressing his favourite bowers, flowers and plants, bees and deer, as Rama did in the days of yore?

Mohana is now brought to Vilasgad. She is caged as a prisoner in the most luxurious part of the palace She is shown the Maharaja's riches, his resplendent jewellery, his gold, rubies, his gems and the queen's up-to-date fashionable dresses. The dignity and the grandeur of his other queens is also displayed before her. The Minister pleads the master's cause. All these evokes no response from her. She is as cold and as gloomy as she was on the day she was snatched away from her native village. The more she refuses the more passionate and persistent the Maharaja becomes and tries his utmost. The Maharaja now celebrates his birthday. He must secure public applause; so he has proclaimed new reforms, new privileges to his subjects. Then came the most interesting election scenes. Candidates without principles are seen making speeches and canvassing for votes. The elections are over. He confers new titles and the investiture ceremony is also to take place along with the birthday celebrations His pomp and splendour specially designed for Mohana's estimation are displayed in exuberance. The Maharaja has his hobbies; there was the horse-race. A day previous to the Darbar, he is seen returning from the race-course. In a hurry accidentally his car strikes Anandrao, who was wandering in search of Mohana. He falls down unconscious. Mohana recognising him from her car and falls in a swoon. The Maharaja does not know the reason. She is hurried to the palace and Anandrao is rushed to a hospital.

DARBAR DAY

At last dawns the Darbar day. The Maharaja starts with his pa-

(Continued On Page 53.)

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New Marriage Law Comes Into Force

Women In Great Britain Can Now Divorce Men For Either Cruelty, Desertion Or Insanity

On January 1, 1938, the new marriage laws came into force in Great Britain. These are going to be of such tremendous importance to women—far more so than to men—that they really should know what their new rights now are.

Ever since there has been divorce in Great Britain at all adultery has been the only ground on which it could be granted—besides rape and certain unnatural offences. In fact, before 1923 even adultery had to be coupled with something else, like desertion.

So you can see what great changes are now being made when you realise that in future a divorce may be given for three entirely new reasons in addition to the previous one of adultery.

These new grounds are cruelty, desertion and insanity, but they each have their special snags, so let's look at them separately.

CRUELTY

Cruelty has been defined as "conduct of such a character as to cause danger to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental) or a reasonable apprehension of such danger". So before you take any proceedings based on cruelty you must be sure that the facts complained of are cruelty in law.

You can easily test them with this definition and nothing less will do. It must be something more than just neglect or affection, though, on the other hand, it can be something less than an assault. For instance, systematic neglect or insult tending to threaten the health of the wife would probably be cruelty.

As for actual violence, a single blow struck in temper would not normally be cruelty in law unless it were accompanied by continued ill-treatment which really kept the victim in fear of injury. Each case depends on its facts, but any treatment which fits the definition above will in future be a ground for a petition.

DESERTION

The second ground, desertion, is not quite so simple. Desertion is not easy to define, but it is something like the refusal of one party to live with the other without consent or reasonable cause. Any mutual consent to live apart will rule out any question of desertion at once.

Some people confuse desertion with destitution, but this has nothing to do with it. Even if a husband makes his wife an ample allowance he may still be guilty of desertion; the wife is entitled to her husband's society and protection as well as his support.

It is not always the party who walks out who is the deserter, though. If a husband's conduct is so unreasonable that his wife is justified in leaving his house, he will be said to have deserted her.

To be a ground for divorce the desertion must be for at least three years immediately before the petition is presented asking for the decree.

Wives who in future seek orders from the police courts on the ground of desertion for a period of less than three years must be careful they do not destroy their chance of a divorce. Court orders often contain a clause saying that the parties need no longer live together, and legally there can be no desertion after that.

The Home Secretary is asking the magistrates to be especially careful on this point, but in future wives should see that for desertion they only get maintenance and not separation orders.

INSANITY

Insanity appears for the first time in our divorce law. There has never yet been any remedy open to the sane partner of a lunatic, but in future, if the patient is incurably insane and has been under care and treatment for at least five years just prior to the petition, a divorce may be given.

It seems, though, that the patient must be a certified lunatic, and that five years' voluntary treatment will not do. Also, the five years' treatment must be continuous, so that there is little chance of divorcing a patient who has lucid intervals, however short they may be.

These concessions will certainly make divorce easier, but they coat what is to many people a very bitter pill.

NO DIVORCE FOR THREE YEARS

There is to be a complete ban on divorce for any reason during the first three years of marriage. The object of this will be to put some sort of check on hasty and ill-considered marriages, and at the same time give opportunity of reconciliation in the early days.

This may at first seem reasonable, but there must be many cases where no reconciliation is possible and a wife will have to remain tied for three years to a man who may ill-treat her or even be unfaithful to her.

It is true that in cases of exceptional hardship or exceptional depravity the ban may be set aside, but it seems probable that something very serious and unusual will be necessary to get this relief. But in these applications for the ban to be waived the welfare of the children will be the first consideration.

Those are the most important changes from the woman's point of view, and I think we shall find that the new regulations will help considerably in humanising our divorce laws.—"News Chronicle".

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CHINA'S NEW CULTURE FIGHTS BARBARISM

By JACK CHEN

In the last few years the national awakening of China has been accompanied by a new impulse of creative activity. Once again the living art of China is playing an important progressive role in world culture. Chinese culture is creating new riches for the world.

This new culture is playing a tremendous role in cementing the national unity of the Chinese people. It is giving them that new, realistic, scientific world outlook that they need for modern life. Besides creating new beauties, it has made them conscious of the tasks to be done in liberating China from outworn customs and semi-colonial slavery.

That is why the Japanese aggressors have expended such large numbers of bullets and bombs against this culture. These are tactics of the Totalitarian War.

In every sphere of Chinese cultural life vital modern elements have appeared, and it is these progressive elements that are the special object of Japanese attack.

Modern Chinese architecture, for instance, has retained the best points of the old extremely original art—the beautiful sweep of the roofs, the attention to ground planning, and has attained imposing effects with the new materials of the industrial age—reinforced concrete, steel, sheet glass.

Nanking, Canton, Shanghai, have built dozens of such fine public buildings. The Japanese guns and war planes have already destroyed the Civic Centre in Shanghai which, with its municipal buildings, museum, library and stadiums, composed one of the finest architectural creations of the New China.

Modern Theatre Movement

China as a vital modern theatre movement, presenting Shakespeare, Gogol, Schiller, and modern plays of contemporary life. This new theatre has courageously used the stage to expose the dangers of Japanese imperialism. Its agitational and entertainment groups are doing their bit on the front to-day. Needless to say, this modern theatre movement has been totally killed in territory controlled by the Japanese.

The young Chinese cinema industry that produced over 50 full-length films last year is similarly threatened. The majority of its studios are in Shanghai. All its best productions have dealt with the problems and themes of national liberation. All along it has been the special object of Japanese provocation, working through its agents in the Shanghai International Settlements.

The fine arts in China have also entered on a new phase. This has been particularly significant in the graphic arts. Wood engraving and illustrations. Cartooning—whose main but naturally has been Japanese imperialism and its imbecilities—is a new art to China, but already takes a leading place in the East.

But perhaps the most important expression of the new culture has been in literature. The stories of Lu Hsun—The "Chinese Gorki," of Mao Tun, Ting Ling and Pa Chin, have been translated into German. French, Russian and English, and have won a place among the best in world literature. The dramas of Tsao Yu are contemporary creations of lasting values.

This literature has played an outstanding role in winning over an absolute majority of the intellectuals of China to a progressive democratic outlook, in spreading modern knowledge among the wide masses of the people. And the writers of China have paid a heavy sacrifice of victims to the bullets of Japanese agents.

Literally, scores of them have been murdered. All the new literature is banned in Japanese-controlled centres. In Manchuria, Peiping, Tientsin, the reading of China's finest writers is punishable with death

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Bargains

"Business is so quiet that we had better have a special sale," said the bootshop manager.

"All right," said the salesman; "what shall it be?"

"Well," said the manager, "take that line of 30s. shoes and mark them down from £3 to £2 10s."

Cheated

"My poor fellow," said the kind old lady, "it must be dreadful to be lame, but just think how much worse it would be if you were blind."

"You're right, lady," agreed the beggar; "when I was blind I was always gettin' counterfeit money."

Maisie: "Jack tried to kiss me to-night."

Mother (indignantly): "The cad! Why didn't you call me?"

Maisie: "I didn't know you wanted to be kissed, mother."

I MEET A LOVELY WOMAN

(By NANCY CUNARD, special correspondent in Spain—poet, traveller and anthologist of Negro literature.)

Salaria Kee—maybe you have read of her already—, the only Negro nurse who came from Harlem Hospital (in New York) to help care for the wounded in Loyalist Spain: the only Negro nurse to come with the American Medical Units from the 'States: she remains, after many months, the only Negro nurse here in Spain. She was in charge of Vilapaz Hospital operating theatre, and has held positions of responsibility. Now it is my good luck to have met her here in Valencia, my privilege to have talked to her quite a while. She is very well-known in this country.

Slim, tall, dark, intelligent, with a winning smile and a very pleasing voice——I think Salaria Kee is of pure African descent: be that as it may, she is certainly one of the most authentic, one of the nicest personalities I have met in a long time.

She was passing through Valencia to XXX, a place a little further down this coast, where there are nursing and convalescent homes with many of the International Volunteers, a peaceful, unmilitarized sea shore, now frequently attacked by the Fascist 'planes whose chief aim is to bomb the hospitals there. In the week I have spent in Valencia, they have twice bombed the little town of B——on that coast, killing some of the wounded in its hospital.

About other Negroes in the medical service Miss Kee said: "Dr. Donowa is actually the only Negro doctor here. Two new Negro airmen have just arrived—But in the medical service.... well I am still the only Negro nurse. I do wish some of the other girls would come over. They don't seem to understand....but I wish some of them would come."

"When did you get to Spain?" I said.

"April the 7th."

That's already nine months, and of course, joining up or doing medical work means "for the duration".

"I'm booked for the front in the next attack."

Sitting in the quiet hotel room that morning, Salaria Kee says this as calmly as one say "I'm taking the train"——her dark grey nurse's overcoat with its armband of American colours hanging on the wall— a young woman born long, oh, how long ago, in Africa, before all, the white invasions and conquests—but actually about twenty-five I think and born in Akron, Ohio. One of those who understands that Fascism and slavery and persecution are just one and the same thing.

"But it's only since two years that I feel as I do now, you know". She talked about how closed in on itself Harlem is in general. "Folks come up to it from the South, and they just get into it and don't seem to care about what's happening anywhere else. Harlem Hospital—it's better now than it was, but there's still a lot must be done.

"Well, in Harlem Hospital there were some German doctors who had to leave Germany because of Hitler. We thought at first they might acquire American prejudice. But one was particularly nice and one day I told him what we thought. 'Here is a story which will make you understand', he said, 'how we feel.' I have a little niece here who goes to school. She shared some of her sweets with a little coloured girl and a little white girl, and when her mother asked why she had given the coloured child most, she said: "Because I remember at school in Germany I used to hear the Jewish children as badly spoken of as they speak of the Negro children here". Now, Miss Kee, do you think I am going to be out-done by my little niece? Don't you realise that we Germans who have left our country understand about all these things and feel very sympathetic to your people in consequence?"

Brave Negro Leaders

Hundreds of white Americans, from all over the 'States, are fighting side by side and often under the military command of Negro volunteers who, through previous training, experience or sheer merit held high rank. To name only three: Oliver Law, a Chicago Negro—in command of the famous Abe Lincoln Battalion, when he was killed in action: Milton Herndon, Angelo Herndon's brother, machine-gun section commander, killed in action. Lieutenant Walter Garland, promoted to be for a long time the head of a Base Training School, after winning military distinction.

"I worked in Tarancon, near Madrid, too", continued Salaria Kee, "but mostly in Vilapaz Hospital. It's an old palace that used to belong to the kings—beautiful—but it needed a lot of fitting up for medical work. American mechanics came over on purpose from the 'States to do this: the Americans took it over and done it, but really all nationalities are collaborating together in the work there."

I knew already that Salaria Kee had married an Irishman, Sean O'Reilly. Yes, they met here in Spain, they had been married about two months. O'Reilly is a fine fellow, a tall strapping man. He came here as a volunteer in the International Brigade in December 1936. He has fought for months, he has worked with the Medical Aid, he is now a blood-giver (that most precious form of helping the wounded, giving one's own blood). And this dark lovely girl, whose people one came out of old Africa, and the tall blond Irishman certainly seem very happy together.

And well have the Negro volunteers realised that the first stage of the world-wide fight for racial justice lies right here now, in Spain. Negroes have to be rightly proud of Salaria Kee and of the coloured volunteers over here: they are an honour to the race——as indeed they are to Internationalism.

Presently we had to say goodbye.

"What will you do now?" I asked her.

"I'm having a short rest, until ....."

Yes, I can hear her words yet—and I shall never forget them—.

"Booked for the Front in the next attack."

Fliers In Sealed Cell

Volunteer For Air Pressure Test

BRUSSELS, (By Mail.)

An experiment which the famous stratosphere balloonist, Professor Piccard, thinks may revolutionise the future of air transport, is being carried out by the Air Force authorities at the military airfield of Evere, near Brussels.

Two well-known fliers—Lieut. John A. N. Stijns (who holds the Belgian altitude record with 31,000 feet) and Dr. Abrahams—are living, in a sealed cell, under pressure corresponding to an altitude of 12,000 feet.

The cell, which can hold ten persons, was designed by Colonel Sillevaerts, the Belgian flying expert, with Professor Piccard's assistance.

With its scores of measuring instruments inside and outside, it looks like a submarine engine-room.

Lieutenant Stijns and Dr. Abrahams entered the cell.

SOS TELEPHONE.

Their only means of communication with the outside world is by a small thick glass porthole and a telephone line by which the experimenters can dictate their impressions and, if necessary, ask for help.

The aim of the experiment is to discover how the body reacts over a prolonged period in the upper atmosphere.

When the two men step out of their cell on Sunday they will be examined by physicians.

One of the first, visitors to look at them through the porthole was King Leopold

By special permission of the Air Force authorities I was allowed to look through the porthole.

The telephone being out of order I sent them a note through a doubledoor sluice, asking for their impressions, writes the "News Chronicle" Correspondent.

The reply penned by Lieut. Stijns on a sheet of paper was placed against the porthole. It read:

"Yesterday and the day before yesterday we were mountain sick and unable to make any measurements. To-day we seem adapted to the pressure conditions, although we feel that our condition is abnormal. We suffer from headaches."

BRITISH TESTS.

Flying in the upper atmosphere (writes the Aviation Correspondent) involves the great difficulty of breathing in circumstances where a person would normally die from lack of oxygen.

British experiments in low pressure tanks have shown that the average man can ascend safely to 15,000 feet without the aid of oxygen.

Above that height, the percentage of oxygen must be raised or the pressure in the lungs increased.

Wearing sealed suits which retain normal atmospheric pressure in the pilot's lungs, men have been placed in the tanks and taken, in theory, to a height of 90,000 feet without ill effects.

Teacher Rebukes H. G. Wells

Mr. H. G. Wells was rebuked by Miss A. Teece, of Manchester, president of the National Union of Women Teachers.

Miss Teece was discussing, in her address at the annual conference of the Union at Swansea, Mr. Wells' reference to the women's movement in his recent novel "Brynhild."

"In his novel he pictures a woman of, apparently, ability and intelligence. But, speaking through the mouth of 'Brynhild,' Mr. Wells finally decides that no public work, no career, no profession is really worth while for a woman—her only satisfaction will be achieved in the bearing of children."

Miss Teece added:

"We ask no privilege—we want no privilege. We shall press forward for equal pay, for equal work, equality of opportunity and open fields for competition in all occupations, the right of the married woman to choose her way of life and to enter a paid occupation if she so wishes, and the equal chance of the girl with the boy."

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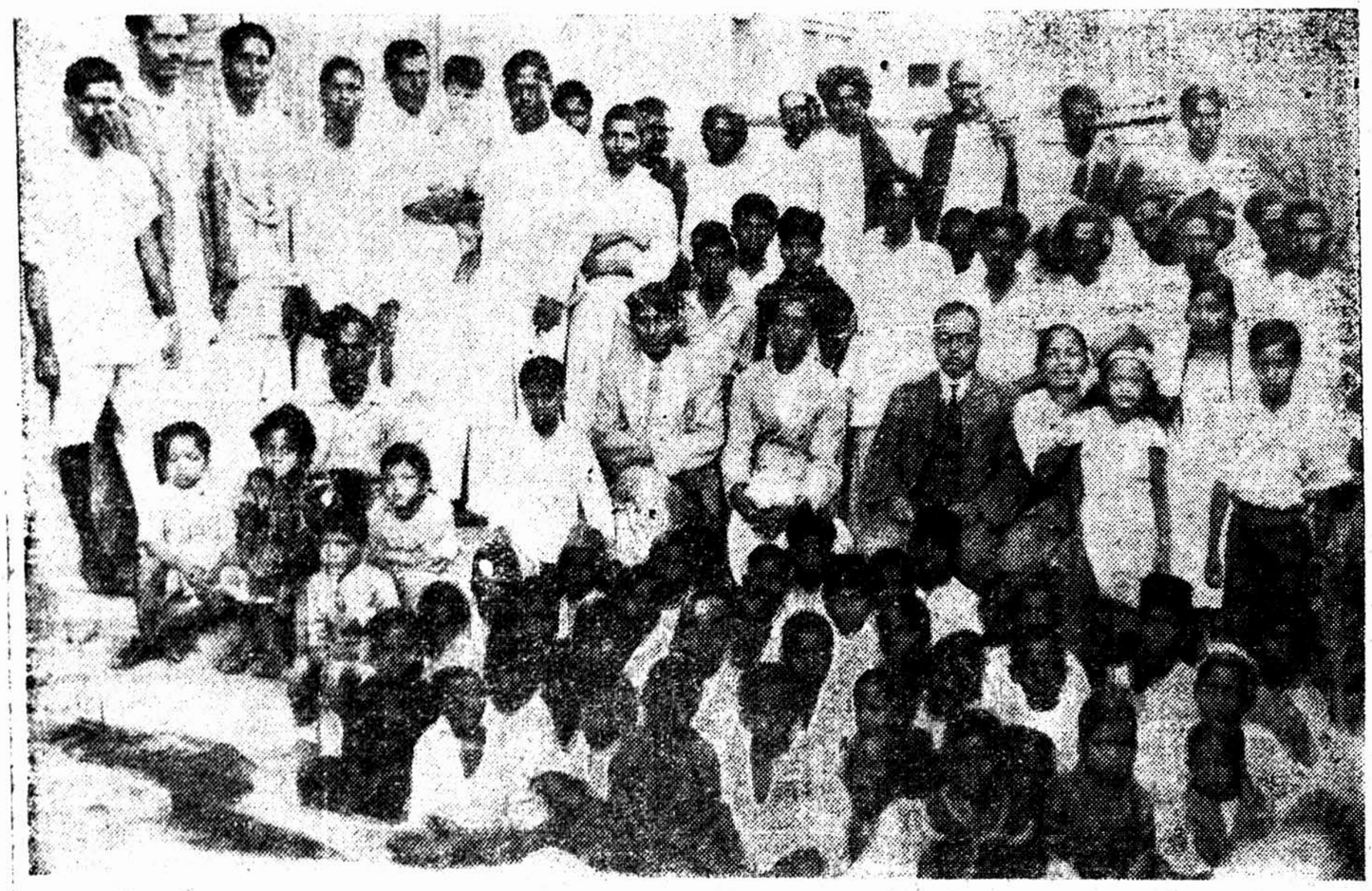

Shri Sharada Kannada Free School for Poor Children in the city's mill area celebrated its "parents and patrons day" on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. N. S. Rao, a prominent educationist of Mysore.

Sir Jagadish Prasad, Member of the Executive Council, Government of India, visited the Alembic Factory at Baroda on 22nd January. Raj Mitra B. D. Amin, Managing Agent and Director, and Mr. M. B. Amin, Consulting Technical Director of the Alembic Company, are seen on the left and right side of Sir Jagadish.

Theory Of Tridoshas Explained

Ayurveda—The Mother Art Of Healing

(BY DR. P. G. PILLAI, VAIDYA KALANIDHI.)

The fountain source of the varied systems of treatment that we come across in our times is deeply imbedded in the ancient science of Ayurveda has been sufficiently emphasised by me in my previous article on the subject. Hence it is incumbent on me that I should, with facts and figures, elucidate the statement to the satisfaction of the reading public. Generalisation are often times looked upon as the outcome of an imperfect understanding of the subject; but I may, without fear of contradiction, assert that, as in basic fundamentals, so in details also, our Ayurvedic science differs to a marked degree from all the other known branches of the art of medicines, both curative and preventive. Under whatever category it may fall, any system of treatment takes upon itself the task of first studying the nature of the disease and then prescribing a panacia for it. Moreover, the physician who so prescribes is also expected to know the why and wherefore of the symptoms of the ailment.

Bodily ailment or sufferings have been defined and interpreted as the resultant action of the poisonous germs finding access into the organism of the human body. This is what is known as the Germs Theory among one school of thought. Others contend that they are caused by the normalcy of the multitude of human cells being thrown out of gear by some causes both from within and without and advance the Cells Theory. There are yet others who define the frailties of the mortal frame in different ways. But the above definitions are nothing but inferences drawn from mere superficial observations or from symptoms easily manifest to the physical eye. On the other hand, Ayurveda, not content with this, goes deeper into the origin of human sins and sufferings and locates the source of all mundane ailments in the Logos or Pranava—the nucleus of the Universe both seen and unseen. What is this Pranava or Logos? This can be understood only through a comprehensive study of the scriptures and sastras and by intensive metaphysical experiments, both initiative and acquired. The founders of Ayurveda who were alone well versed in the metaphysics and the mysticism of the cult of Pranava, in order to make it easily comprehensible to the lay mind, have centralised the origin of all human ills in the so-called Tridoshas, which to their mind was a tangible entity.

The Tridoshas—Kapha, Pitha and Vatha—are the prime factors in the creation, preservation and annihilation of the human body. The occidental nations, in their attempt to acquire and assimilate the fundamentals of Ayurveda, found it too hard for their materealistic minds to grasp the subtleties of the Theory of Tridosha. Hence, while rummaging about India and carrying away the treasure of the then flourishing system of Ayurveda with a view to bring into existence a codified system of treatment of their own, gave the go-by to the most important and vital principles of Tridosha and adopted, without an apology of gratitude, the lesser and minor fundamentals of Ayurveda which they could easily imbibe. Perhaps, this accounts for the divergence of opinion even among those who follow the same system of treatment among those of the West. But it can be safely asserted that, excepting for some minor differences of opinion with regard to the lesser essentials, both the founders and the savants of Ayurveda alike whole-heartedly subscribed to the infallibility of the axioms of Tridosha.

There are countless forces, both latent and potent, governing this Universe. Scientists have been harnessing some of these forces to the progress and well-being of humanity. Electricity and gravitation may be cited as illustrations. All these forces emanate from a central focus known as Prana. But this Prana or primal energy never manifests itself except through a medium. Even as the electric energy requires the services of a medium, so this Prana or the primal energy acts and works through the sun and its rays. While thus acting through the Sun direct it is commonly called the solar energy which is positive and heat generating in its qualities, and when indirectly through the moon, it is known as the lunar energy, possessing quite the opposite qualities of the former. The harmonious combinations of these two energies we call life.

"VATHA"

But there is a third force or energy latent or rather inherent in the body. This may be conveniently called the native energy. Thus native energy vibrating in conjunction with the solar element in the body is known as Pitha, with the lunar element, Kapha and while acting in predominance it is called Vatha. Thus has been traced by the Rishis of old the source and origin of the Tridoshas.

The native energy or Vatha is the prime mover in the body, so much so, that without it or in the absence of it, the functional activities of either Pitha or Kapha come to an entire standstill.

What in the ordinary parlance known as Pitha and Kapha have no bearing whatsoever on the above scientific division of it, but they are only the residual matter thrown out of the human system during the course of its function. The Germ Theory, as likewise the Cells Theory, of the West can but be part and parcel of this Tridosha theory. In general these Tridoshas exist wherever life exists. Here it may be pertinently asked why such all-embracing and vital factors should be christened Doshas. The answer is simple, for the least disturbance in the poise and equilibrium of it throws the whole human system out of gear resultng in incalculable misery.

My next article will be dealing with the bearing of these Tridoshas on the human body and the resultant consequences.

Greece

Greece is gradually becoming for Germany what Albania is for Italy—a strategic point in the Mediterranean and South-East Europe. More and more orders for war material are given to German firms, fortification works are supervised by high officers of the Reichswehr. Greek Islands and Ports, such as Lutraki, near the Gulf of Corinth, and Petalu, a small island near Euboea, have been ceded to Germany as refueling stations for submarines and 'planes. Lessons in coatal defence are given in the Greek military college by a German officer. A network of Nazi spies, headed by the leading German spy in the Great War, Falkenhausen, has been formed and is active throughout the country, and work in the closest co-operation with the State plice of the dictator, General Metaxas.

The Metaxas Government has passed a new law limiting the number of students to be admitted into the first class of the high schools to 60. This is an extension of the policy of limitation which already operates in the Universities. A circular issued by the inspector of secondary education to the teaching bodies forbids the use of texts from ancient Greek writers which might "lend themselves to misinterpretation" and give young people a "false conception of liberty and democracy". As examples of such dangerous writings the inspector instances many extracts from Sephocles and Euripides, and the famous speech of Pericles.

Ariyakkudi Ramanuja Iyengar

Noted South Indian Vocalist Whose Style Is The Rage Of The Day

(By K. A. CHIDAMBARAM).

Ariyakkudi Ramanuja Iyengar, the doyen vocalist of South India is on a visit to Bombay and is giving a concert under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeet Sabha to-day. He is also booked for a series of concerts in Delhi and Calcutta. Mr. Iyengar's Silver Jubilee of professional career was celebrated last year, and since then, his reputation in music circles has gone very high. His was perhaps the first and unique instance in South India when the Jubilee of the professional career of an artiste was fittingly celebrated.

Silver Jubilee

The celebration of Mr. Iyengar's Silver Jubilee is the culminating point of certain new tendences that are at work in South Indian music world. The old professional jealousy and dynastic rivalry among artistes have given place to a new class consciousness and a recognition of community of interests. This is all to the good of the art and has been considerably helped by the advent of a large number of amateurs and music fans. When Mr. Papanasa Sivam, a famous music composer and stylist visited Bombay a few years back, there was poor encouragement to his recitals. But three years after his visit to Bombay, he was lionised in Madras music circles, as the greatest composer of modern times. Prominent citizens of the Presidency, vocalists and instrumentalists of note without exception, arranged a special music festival and presented Papanasam Sivam with a public address and a purse in appreciation of his greatness as a composer. To-day, in South India, no recital takes place without the full quota of Sivam's songs in the programme. The latest manifestation of this new spirit took place when Chidambaram Vythinathan, the famous Nadaswaram player passed away in December last year. The late Mr. Vythinathan was the hero of his day and staged many a marathon with masters of old, like Mannargudi Pakkiri and Chembanarkoil Ramaswami. His admirers regard it as something of a miracle, that his death should coincide with Arudhra Darisan, a day in which he used to regale hundreds of music fans with his admirable feats in Nadaswaram for the past thirty years. His death brought columns of tribute to his memory in the Madras Press from men in the line, an event unheard of in the annals of South Indian music. Then a procession was arranged in his memory in which big guns in Nadaswaram, like Tiruvaduthurai Rajaratnam, Thiruvangadu Brothers, Thiruvizumalai Brothers and Needamangalam Meenakshisundaram participated. It will be recalled that Menakshisundaram, the famous 'Tavul' player belonged to the rival group, and was not on speaking terms with Vythinathan. But the triumph of the new spirit of comraderie among artistes has killed the old professional family fends and brought them together.

The public celebration of Ramanuja Iyengar's Silver Jubilee is not only a demonstration of the new spirit, but a fitting tribute to an artiste who has lived, thrived and enriched music for over twenty-five years.

Mr Iyengar is the premier disciple of the late Poochi Srinivasa Iyengar, one of the veterans of his time. In the early stage of his career, Mr. Iyengar caught the eye of the public as the exponent of his master's last day 'kirtans', which were practically his monopoly. At that time, Konerirajapuram Vaidhyanatha Iyer, Vedanta Bhagavathar, Palghat Anantharama Bhagavathar and Mr. Pushpavanam of Madura were top men in the field. After 1920, the line was clear to him and he has become the undisputed monarch in the music world, with only Maharajapuram Viswanathan to share that honour with him.

Super-Stylist

Though a disciple of Poochi Iyengar, Mr. Ramanuja Iyengar took more to Pushpavanam style, despite the vocal disparity between both of them. Ease and grace for the noteworthy features of his style, while Viswanathan carries on the traditions of vigour and militancy, characteristic of the late Mr. Vaidhyanatha Iyer. Mr. Iyengar is a super-stylist in Karnataki music of to-day, and his style of rendering 'ragas' and 'kirtans' is the rage of the hour. He never attempts anything without a grace, and his finishing touches are marvels of showmanship. Mr. Iyengar's voice is tuned to a low key, though it commands range and volume, and is fully expressive. Mr. Iyengar's greatest contribution is his successful attempt to relieve music from the overweight to technique, contortions, vocal gymnastics and fire-works. He is perhaps one of the few musicians who can render a song freely and fully, without killing the word and spirit of the composer. He has a keen sound sense and can wring out melody by apt repetitions of the words of the composer. It is not an exaggeration to say that in his hands, a song becomes not only infinitely colourful and suggestive, but also gains extra dimensions. He allows free scope to his accompanists, and there is perfect co-ordination in his performances. Mr. Iyengar does not indulge in showy Marathons, though he is capable of them. But he concentrates more in soft touches and graceful trimmings with which he pulls enthusiasm to frenzy. His is music made easy, with the result that his records "Evarimata", "Rarama" and "Enraikku Sivakripai" are in the mouth of the man in the street. Mr. Iyengar is perhaps the first artiste to bring Tamil songs into the picture in recitals. In fact, he can flash out 'tukuda' after 'tukuda' and keep the audience spell-bound for the whole day. This romanticism in the style of rendering has proved infectious, with the result there is no amateur or professional to-day who does not imitate him. Great women artistes like Subbalakshmi and Pattammal have adopted unconsciously the sway and swagger of his style as their 'la mode'. In fact, there is not only vim but something of sex appeal in his graceful rendering, if one can be pardoned to use that expression.

Drummer-Boy Of South India

Varahur Muthuswami Iyer, who accompanies the vocalist in violin, has established reputation in Madras music circles. He has followed many an artiste of note, and is capable of good showmanship.

Palghat Mani who accompanies him in mridangam, has become the proverbial "drummer-boy" of South India. He has reached unparalleled heights in such an early age and has elbowed out many veterans of note. His 'gath' displaying a variety of strokes is his master stroke. His has practically become a shut-out call, with the result he accompanied more vocalists in the last Madras Music Conference than any other mridangam player.

South Indians in Bombay have wished to hear Ramanuja Iyengar much earlier. But he is a heavily-booked artiste, as exacting in Rs, As. Ps. as in his 'sarigams'. Better late than never. Music fans who have waited long will have the consolation of a taste of 'jubilee' music in Ramanuja Iyengar's 'premiere' in the City.

Prize-winners in Hirabai Rajadhyaksha Memorial Elocution Competition held under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, Bombay. Mr. R. S. Deshpande, who presided, and Mrs. Deshpande who distributed the prizes, are seated in the centre.

Y. W. C. A. ACTIVITIES

Blue Triangle Holiday Camp

S.J. writes:—Women of Bombay, and you business girls particularly—I wonder if you fully realise how much healthy fun and frolic can be got from the possession of that little piece of card-board called "Membership Card" of the Y.W.C.A. with its obvious Blue Triangle?

Well, come with me, in imagination, to their yearly Holiday Camp at Juhu and judge for yourself. This is an extract from a participant's diary which, by the way, is being published without the author's knowledge

The cares and worries of the work-a-day world were soon forgotten as we sped along on our way to Juhu, and there was a whoop of delight when we discovered the tiny shack, perched right on the sea-front with a wide thatched portico that was to serve us as our bedroom.

We woke up next morning with that delicious holiday feeling. There were three sunny days ahead in which to do exactly as we pleased. We romped on the sands, played rounders and deck tennis and then splashed into the clear, cool water for refreshment. What mattered it if some of us were no expert swimmers and had to swallow gallons of water in our efforts at the art! It all went to add to the fun. At nights we played 'Murder' and to some of us, less courageous, it took on a grim reality as the murderer followed her victim under cover of the all-enveloping darkness!

When bed-time came and we were comfortably tucked up, there would be "True Ghost Stories" in loud whispers for the benefit of those who tried to close their ears against them. Tuesday night was Stunt Night and the Hostelities played a surprising amount of dramatic talent (so said the audience anyway).

Alas! the three perfect days came to a close all too soon, and reluctantly we packed up our Kit and wended our way back to harness, greatly refreshed in mind and body.

The Camp was a great success, thanks mainly to the untiring efforts of the Membership Secretary.

Y. W. C. A. Holiday Camp at Juhu.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

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141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Secure jobs. Enroll at once Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel—Imparts expert training all commercial subjects—charges moderate—up-to-date equipments—special accommodation for ladies. (9515)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

New Discovery in Cancer secret remedy from forest dwellers may call immediately. Pay after satisfaction only. A. R. Chakravarty, Baidyanath Deoghar. (9758)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively Prospectus Free. (9663)

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free. Homoeopathic University Sialkot City. (9587)

204. NURSING HOMES

Private Nursing Home for nervous and mental cases and for mental and physical convalescence is now open. Home comforts, recreation, sea-bathing, etc. Apply to: Resident Medical Officer, Regeneration Clinic and Reception Home, Versova, Via Andheri, Bombay Suburbs. (7888)

245. ASTROLOGERS

Prof. Gill Cures Old and Incurable diseases by Spiritualism and Prophesies past, present and future by Phrenology and Palmistry. Possesses Certificates from all parts of world. Send birth date or time of writing with stamps. Visit 3 to 6. Gateway Hotel, Mahendra Mansions, Fort, Bombay. (9784)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Immediately (1) Good secondhand tipping wagons of 30 Cft. capacity (2) Steam locomotives, 2ft. gauge, 50/70 HP, secondhand but in first-class condition. Apply with full particulars to the General Manager, Stone Suppliers Ltd., Dalmianagar, Dist., Shahabad (Bihar). (7857)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted, influential and energetic agents for our quick selling Premium Bonds. A Novel Scheme. Good bargain, liberal terms. Apply, City Bank of Eastern India, Ltd., Aligarh. (9771)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted a Loan of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 repayable in 15 years. Security building property outside Bombay. Preference given to parties negotiating direct instead of through brokers. Apply Box No. 9752, the "Bombay Chronicle."

MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

Don't Despair. Write or Come and see me. Will direct you to regain your Youth by Scientific means. Stop taking patent medicines. Direction Fee Rs. 5. Hours: 5 to 7 p.m. Bose Anglo-Portuguese Hotel, Fort Street, near Red Gate, Alexandra Dock, Bombay. (R9678)

SONG POEMS WANTED

Wanted original poems, songs, for immediate consideration. Send poems to Columbian Music Publishers, Ltd., Dept. K24, Toronto, Can.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or **NEW**—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. SUNDAY: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.), Sandhurst Road.
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.
P S.—Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

States' People's Workers' Convention

Secretary's Appeal For Public Co-operation

The General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference has issued the following circular to the public:—

The All-India States' People's Workers' Convention will be held at Surat in the hall of Theosophical Society on the 14th and 15th of February. It will consider the following questions:—

Federation—Our minimum demands; Federation, organisation of resistance; Congress Policy towards States' People's movements; Appointment of a deputation to meet the President of the Congress and the Working Committee at Haripura; Protection of Civil Liberties in States; Organisation of All-India States' People's Conference; Mysore.

You are requested to help the office in the following manner:—

Suggesting the names and addresses of those, besides the members of the General Council, who should be invited to the Convention; Suggesting Draft Resolutions; Intimating your arrival at Surat; The office will send invitation cards for the Convention before the 5th February; Arrangements for lodging will be made in Surat for those invited; Boarding arrangements will be made on payment with the local hotels; Those invited are requested to bring with them their beddings and other necessary articles for their personal convenience; Any suggestions regarding the Convention or any materials for the preparation of the Draft Resolutions should reach the office before the 5th of February; It will be convenient if those intending to attend will intimate to the office the correct arrival time, as also the route, before the same date.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN PRESIDENCY

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending January 29th were as under:—

CHOLERA—Cholera was absent in the Presidency during the week.

PLAGUE:—Fourteen cases and 7 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 2-2 in the previous week. Kanara district had 11-6 against nil; Belgaum 1-1 against 2-2; Dharwar 1-0 against nil and Ahmedabad 1-0 against nil. A case of plague was imported in Ahmedabad town from Mysore State during the week.

SMALL-POX:—Small-pox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 60-3; Kolaba 48-5; Poona 25-0; Nasik 23-3; Ahmedabad 18-2; Satara 13-3; Thana 10-3; East Khandesh 7-1; Kanara 6-1; Sholapur 3-0; Bijapur 2-0 Ahmednagar 1-0; Bombay Suburban 1-0 and Bombay city 189-87. Total 401 attacks and 108 deaths against 292-91 in the previous week. Small-pox has increased in all districts adjacent to Bombay city.

Two cases and 2 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week against 3 cases and 4 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city 1-1 and Ahmedabad town 1-1.

One case and one death from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

MALARIA.

The touring medical officers on anti-malarial duty appointed in the different districts visited 232 villages and treated 4,799 persons. Of these 3,388 were treated for malaria. They examined 5,123 children and adults for spleen and found 1,458 with enlarged spleen. Peint taluka showed spleen index of 75 among those examined.

TRAM DASHES AGAINST LORRY

Driver Alleged To Have Lost Control, Sustains Serious Injuries

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The passengers of a tram car had a severe shaking, and the driver was seriously injured when the tram collided with a motor lorry at Bhendy Bazaar this afternoon.

A motor lorry, it appears, was proceeding along Bhendy Bazaar towards Mahomedally Road when near Nagdevi Street it slowed down owing to heavy traffic. The driver of a new model tram car which was running at full speed at the rear of the lorry was not able to slow down simultaneously to avoid the collision, with the result that the tram car dashed against the lorry.

The driver of the tram sustained serious injuries and was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital.

The front of the tram car was extensively damaged. The lorry, however, escaped with little damage.

It was a miracle that the tram, which is a model deck car, did not turn turtle owing to the sudden and terriffic impact.

VICTIMS OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM

Kikuyu People's Appeal To Indians

"We wish the Indian people to know and understand on problems and to give them sympathetic consideration. We are the victims of the same British Imperialism from which the Indian people have so long suffered and which the Indian people are fighting so successfully", says Kikuyu Central Association, Nairobi Kenya, in a representation they have entrusted to Hon. Mr. Ishar Dass M.L.C. (Kenya) to be conveyed to the Indian people.

The representation graphically portrays the trampling of civil liberties of Kikuyus by the Government of the country through a tax on women, registration, alienation and reservations of land. Hut and Poll taxes, encroachment on observance of custom, and in various other spheres

2 'VARSITY PLATOONS TO BE DISBANDED

Karnatak M.L.A's Protest To Governor

The Advisory Board of the Bombay University Training Corps have decided, it is understood, to disband the two platoons attached to the Karnatak College, Dharwar. This means that, hereafter, training will be given in Poona and Bombay only.

The Karnatak members of the Bombay Legislature are approaching the Governor to record their protest against the decision of the Advisory Board.

Fined For Selling Deficient Quantity

Mr. Ambashankar Manishankar, proprietor of Messrs. A. Vora and Co., Kerosene Oil dealer, doing business at 59, New Hanuman Lane, was charged under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, by the Weights and Measures Inspector of the Market Department, for selling a tin purporting to contain four gallons of 'Elephant Brand' kerosene oil of the Standard Oil Co., which on inspection was found to contain deficient quantity. On being found guilty he was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and fined Rs. 75.

Present Constitution Must Go

ELECTION MANIFESTO PROGRAMME TO BE CARRIED OUT

Working Committee Appreciates Work Of Congress Ministries

JAPANESE AGGRESSION CONDEMNED

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 5.

The Working Committee has passed the following resolutions to be placed before the Haripura Congress:—

(1) The Congress welcomes the formation of Congress ministries in seven provinces, and appreciates the work done by them in the face of difficulties inherent in the situation. The Congress fully appreciates that, under the present Constitution, British imperialism is entrenched and preserved and popular Ministries are restricted and circumscribed and unable to tackle effectively the grave problems that demand a solution. For a proper solution of these problems, the present constitution must be removed and replaced by a constitution for an independent India, framed by the Indian people and allowing full scope for their advancement. Meanwhile, the Congress Ministries must make every effort to give effect to the Congress programme as given in the election manifesto. The Congress has permitted the formation of Ministries by Congressmen with a view to strengthen the people and hasten their march to the goal of independence. This objective must, therefore, always be kept in view in all activities inside legislatures, as well as outside, and it must further be remembered that work outside the legislatures is a vital part of the Congress programme. The Congress trusts that there will be full co-operation between the Congress Ministries and the Congress organisation and the people generally, so that the national movement may be co-ordinated in all its phases and may grow in strength. For the success of work inside as well as outside legislatures, discipline and an atmosphere of non-violence are essential.

CEYLON & INDIA.

(2) The Congress is deeply concerned over the threatened estrangement of feelings between the people of Ceylon and the Indian population in the Island, consequent on certain legislation in regard to local administration, and apprehensions as to the discriminatory measures that may be further undertaken. The Congress urges on the Government of Ceylon and her public men not to adopt any policy, directly or indirectly aimed at discrimination as against Indians living and carrying on their avocations in Ceylon. In particular, the Congress notes with regret that laws have been recently framed so as to deny the Indian labourers, who have helped and are helping in the development of the resources of the island, franchise in local administration and to make the Indian residents apprehend further restrictions on their civil rights and to feel that they were to be relegated to an inferior political status. The Congress hopes that such measures will not be undertaken and that any legislation that has created such a feeling will be so modified as to make India feel that, in spite of being separate Governments, Ceylon and India are one and inseparable, so far as the people are concerned."

BOYCOTT OF ZANZIBAR CLOVES

(3) The Congress expresses its appreciation of the response of the Indian people to the appeal made on behalf of the Congress to refrain from the use of cloves and that the boycott of trade in cloves of Zanzibar by Indian merchants has been completely satisfactory. The Congress congratulates Indians in Zanzibar and the clove merchants in India on the manner in which they have maintained this boycott. The Congress however, regrets that the question of the rights of Indians in Zanzibar in internal and export trade has not yet been satisfactorily solved. The Congress repeats its request to the Indian people to continue not to use clove, and press upon the attention of merchants the desirability of continuing the boycott of trade in cloves, and trust that by these measures the Zanzibar Government would be compelled to rescind the objectionable decrees

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN KENYA

(4) The Congress has learnt with regret that the Government of East Africa once again are making aggressive inroads on the rights of Indians settled in Kenya and protests against this policy of continuous injustice to Indians in East Africa. While realising that full justice and equality of rights and citizenship will not be acquired until India attains Complete Independence, this Congress protests against an inequitable legislation relating to the reservation of highlands in Kenya as a monopoly of the white population of Kenya. The Congress trusts that the British Government will recognise even now that it is not too late to call upon the Government of Kenya not to embark on such a course of wanton spoilation and degrading discriminatory legislation and orders by which the rights of Indians are being sacrificed.

JAPANESE AGGRESSION

(5) The Congress has viewed with anxious concern the aggression of brutal imperialism in China and the horrors of frightfulness that have accompanied it. In the opinion of the Congress this imperialist invasion is fraught with the gravest consequences for the future of World peace and freedom in Asia. The Congress sends its deepest sympathy by to the people of China in their great ordeal, and expresses its admiration for the heroic struggle they are conducting to maintain their freedom and integrity. It congratulates them on achieving national unity and co-ordination in the face of danger, and assures them of the solidarity of the Indian people with them in the

(Continued on page 26)

Five Killed In Bandra Landslide Page 25

Sjt. Subhas Bose and Smti. Kasturba Gandhi having a chat outside Mahatmaji's hut.

Syt. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras, talking to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur at Shegaon, where the Working Committee of the Congress has been holding its sitting.

Congress Move For Communal Unity

WARDHAGANJ, February 5.

The Congress Working Committee resumed its sitting at 9 this morning and continued discussions on the remaining resolutions.

It is understood that when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. S. Bose, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu visited Gandhiji, besides discussing the draft resolution on Federation they also discussed the communal question in the light of developments since Pandit Jawaharlal's Bombay statement and Mr. Jinnah's reply, thereto. Maulana Azad, who has since then been establishing contacts with various sections of Muslims in the country, including the Muslim League and who has been trying to ascertain what exactly would bring about an immediate settlement of the long-standing problem is reported to have told Gandhiji and others what he had gathered during his month's tour in northern India and contact with Muslim opinion.

As a result of the discussions, it was unanimously agreed that Pandit Jawaharlal as President of the Congress should immediately address a letter to Mr. Jinnah asking him clearly to specify the exact demands of the Muslim League and assuring him of Congress willingness to discuss with him all reasonable proposals for a settlement.

It is also expected that Mahatma Gandhi will also address a similar letter to Mr Jinnah in a short time.—A. P.

Working Committee Asks People & Provincial Govt.s To Combat Federation

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Subhas Chandra Bose, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu visited Gandhiji and placed before him the draft resolution which was approved by him after an hour's discussion.

The Working Committee thereafter issued the resolution which reiterates the Congress condemnation of the federal scheme.

The resolution reads as follows:

"The Congress has rejected the new constitution and declared that a constitution for India which can be accepted by the people must be based on independence, and can only be framed by the people themselves by means of a Constituent Assembly

(Continued on page 26)

Anglo-German Tete-A-Tete

British Ambassador In Berlin Going Back To London

BERLIN, Feb. 4.

According to German circles the visit of the British Ambassador from Berlin to London is connected with important Anglo-German discussions intended to carry a step further the negotiations opened during Lord Halifax's visit to Germany and comprising of subjects such as the air pact, the colonial question and general European settlement.

British quarters here are silent expressing the opinion that any statement made should be forthcoming from London and not from Berlin.—Reuter.

STAMPING OUT PIRACY

Italy Approves British Plan For Drastic Measures

LONDON, February 4.

Italy, like France has agreed to Britain's proposal for more drastic Spanish naval control measures.

The Note just delivered concurs with the measures which Britain intend to adopt in the zone in the Western Mediterranean and proposes to adopt similar measures in the zone entrusted to Italian Naval Patrols.—Reuter.

BRITISH WARSHIPS SAIL FOR GIBRALTAR

Goodwill Visit To Lisbon Ends

LISBON, February 5.

Amid the rousing cheers of a thousand Lisbon citizens the British warships sailed for Gibraltar to-day at the conclusion of the goodwill visit.

Everyone in the fleet was delighted at the friendly reception. Admiral Roger Backhouse in a farewell message expressed regret that the stay in a beautiful country was not longer. Before departure Admiral Backhouse, accompanied by a detachment of Blue Jackets and naval band laid a wreath at the Portuguese war memorial in the presence of representatives of the Portuguese forces and a vast crowd.—Reuter.

SHIP FORCED TO KEEP OUT WAR MATERIALS

Marseilles Dockers Refuse To Load Aluminium For China And Japan

MARSEILLES, Feb. 5.

Dockers here refused to load the P and O liner "Naldera" which is due to sail to-morrow with 73 tons of aluminium for Shanghai and seven for Japan. Dockers declare that the metal is war material and are striking for one day.

The "Naldera" will sail without the aluminium.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE MANOEUVRES END

Defence Operations Considered Satisfactory

SINGAPORE, Feb. 5.

The manoeuvres ended at 8 a.m. after the attackers had successfully gained a footing in certain breaches but had been driven off.

The umpires decided "the defensive operations are considered satisfactory as far as they have been tested".—Reuter.

Hitler Becomes Army Boss

Nazi Chief In Supreme Command Of Armed Forces: Party And State Getting Completely Merged Into Each Other

BERLIN: February 5.

HERR HITLER HAS ANNOUNCED THAT HE HIMSELF WILL HENCEFORTH TAKE THE ENTIRE SUPREME COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES. VON BLOMBERG IS NO LONGER THE WAR MINISTER, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES.

THE NEW OFFICE CREATED, WHICH WILL ALSO ATTEND TO THE AFFAIRS OF THE WAR MINISTRY, IS CALLED THE "'SUPREME COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES." IN THE REICH'S WAR MINISTRY.

This Office will be placed under the direct command of Herr Hitler as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and is Herr Hitler's Military Staff.

General Goering has been made Field-Marshal. Seven high generals have retired from February 28.

Herr von Ribbentrop has been appointed Foreign Minister.

The Reichstag will be summoned on February 20.

Von Neurath becomes the head of the new secret Cabinet Council which will advise Herr Hitler on all foreign and political questions. It appears that the Council will include Von Ribbentrop with the title of Foreign Minister and General Keitl the new chief of "Supreme Command". The Council also includes General Goering, Herr Hess, Herr Goebbels and Admiral Raeder.

General von Fritsch has resigned the post of Commander-in-Chief of the German army on the ground of ill health and he has been succeeded by Artillery General Von Brauschitsch who also becomes a member of the new Council.

In addition to the recall of von Ribbentrop from London the Cabinet has decided to recall the ambassadors from Vienna, Rome and Tokio and successors have not yet been appointed.

It is authoritatively explained that to-day's developments mark a still closer merging of the State and the Nazi Party which has been for a long time in preparation.

ITALY WELCOMES CHANGE IN GERMANY

"Concentration Of Power Is Natural Course Of Fascism"

ROME, February 5.

The announcement of the German Government changes were not mentioned in the Italian Press to-night. At the same time political circles are seen to be well informed regarding the changes and the general feeling is one sympathy as far as the concentration of actual power in the Dictator's hands is concerned.

It is considered as a natural evolution of the centripetal idea of Totalitarian States that the leader in political power should take over the command of all military forces.—Reuter.

AUSTRIANS PERTURBED

Reich Policy Towards Austria May Get Worse

VIENNA, Feb. 5.

Considerable anxiety prevails in political circles following the Berlin announcement as it is feared that the Nazis with the majority in the new Party Council may be able to push through a change for the worse in the Reich policy towards Austria.—Reuter.

Most Sweeping Innovations Ever Made

German Cabinet Council's Extraordinary Powers

BERLIN, February 5.

The general reaction in well-informed circles in Berlin is that the changes announced by Herr Hitler constitute the most sweeping innovations in the structure of the German Government since the days of Bismarck.

There has never before existed in Germany such a powerful body as the new Cabinet Council—not even under the ex-Kaiser during the Great War. The new Privy Council may be compared to the Committee of Imperial Defence in Great Britain as its constitution is similar and its purpose apparently the same.

Herr Hitler evidently thought that the German supreme military organisation to be antiquated and resolved on adopting and perhaps improving on the bodies established for that purpose in Britain and France.

It is considered in some quarters that the disappearance of Von Blomberg and Von Fritsch will strengthen the control of the Party over the defence forces, outweighing all other considerations. However it is a fact that no head of the Reich has ever enjoyed such direct and untramelled control over the armed forces in Germany as the Fuehrer has now appropriated.

The following new functions have been created in the Air Force:—Chief of the Air Force: General Ruder; Inspector-General: General Kaul; Chief of Ministers' Personal Staff: General Bodenschatz. The new air force and regional groups have been created with centres at Berlin, Brunswick and Munich respectively.—Reuter.

"TIMES" ON CHANGES IN GERMANY

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The actual circumstances which preceded the present changes in Germany suggests that the need for them arose out of an uneasy balance of power, which had always existed between the radical elements of the National Socialist Party and the old army and Civil Service traditions in Berlin, declares the "Times" in an editorial.

Field Marshal von Blomberg's recent marriage to a lady whose social standing was not that which was deemed normal for Generals' wives, was the occasion of the culmination of the discontent long felt towards him first by the army which thought him too much of a Nazi and secondly by the Nazi's who thought him too much of an army man.

Although the ambitions of some Nazi leaders have not after all been realised, it certainly looks as though the Party's control over the army has been substantially increased.—Reuter.

Japan Fears Social Unrest!

War In China May Lead To Financial Crisis

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A "grave warning" against a further straining of the country's finances has just been issued by Baron Goh, chairman of the "Japanese Economic Union." New loans, to cover the cost of the prolonged campaign in China could not be secured without having recourse to open inflation on a massive scale. As another increase of taxes would not produce a fraction of the needs, the bank note printing press would have to supply the balance. Naturally this would soon lead to the post-war Germany, to a financial collapse.

Japanese industrial and financial circles are full of anxiety, lest the Government's expenditure policy ends in an uncontrollable outbreak of social unrest.

DASS RECEIVES BIG RECEPTION

Empire Game At Sydney Opened

SYDNEY, Feb. 5.

Captain Wakehurst, Governor of New South Wales opened the Empire games at 2-25 p.m.

The weather was sunny and there were 25,000 persons. An Australian youngster carried the Indian flag for Dass, who was turbanned. Dass received a magnificent reception and he continually saluted to the crowd. The Ceylonese also had great welcome.—Repter.

INDIAN AS SOCIALIST M. P.

P. B. Seal To Contest Next Parliamentary Election

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Dark, dapper Indian P. B. Seal, Director of Oriental Travel Agency, may be standing as Socialist M.P. for Battersea at the next election.

Seal helped his fellow-countryman the late Mr. Saklatwala to win Battersea, writes "Sunday Referee".—United Press.

CHRISTIAN TEACHING BARRED

BERLIN.

During the whole period of their training. Christian teaching will be barred from the schools of the new Nazi Youth leaders. its place being taken by the cult of Herr Hitler and other Nazi heroes, and by ceremonies of a pagan character. Huge swastikas in granite, or temples with burning flames on their altars will mark the place where these rites are held, and choirs will chant their belief in Germany's mystic mission in the world.

Belgium Supports Anglo-French Move

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3.

The Chamber adopted the Socialist motion, which Government have accepted that Government should associate itself with the Anglo-French Demarche regarding the bombardment of civilians in Spain.—Reuter.

POWERS' NOTE TO JAPAN

Adherence To 1936 Naval Treaty Clauses Urged

Threat To Invoke Escalator Clause

TOKIO, FEB. 5.

The British Embassy, this afternoon, handed in to the Japanese Foreign Office, a note which, it is reported, requests Japan to adhere to the main clauses of the 1936 Naval Treaty.

WASHINGTON, February 5.

PARALLEL NOTE.

In a sternly worded note couched in language parallel to the notes, whch are being dispatched to the Japanese Government by Britain and France, the United States Government, to-day, have notified Japan, that, unless assurances that she is not building oversize Battleships or cruisers are furnished by 20th February, the United States will be compelled to invoke the Escalator Clause of the London Naval Treaty, and build whatever size ships are necessary to match those being built by Japan.

The American action follows exchanges of information between Britain, United States and France, and is calculated to afford Japan the last chance to size its ships and guns, in conformity with those of other powers, or, else, assume responsibility for unrestricted building in two major naval categories.

PERSISTENT REPORTS.

The note declares that there has been persistent cumulative reports which, in the absence of explicit assurances from the Japanese Government, that they are ill-founded, must be deemed authentic, that Japan has undertaken construction, not in conformity with treaty limits. The American Government has decided to exercise Escalator Rights, unless the Japanese Government can satisfy the American Government, that it will not, prior to April 1st, lay down, complete or acquire any vessel which does not confirm to Treaty limits.

The U. S. Navy reveals that plans have already been drafted for battleships of 43,000 tons armed with 16 or 18 inch guns in case it is decided to exceed Treaty limits.—

IDENTICAL NOTES.

London.—The British note to Japan, is identical with the United States note, has been published.—Reuter.

France Also Sends Note To Japan

PARIS, Feb. 5.

It is now officially learned France is addressing the naval tonnage note to Japan, to-day or to-morrow.—Reuter.

20,000 JAPANESE KILLED IN CHINA

TOKIO, Feb. 3.

Gen. Sugiyama announced in the Diet that the number of Japanese troops killed up to the present in "China incident" was approximately 20,000.—Reuter.

Grenade Thrown At American Newspaper Building

SHANGHAI, February 4.

A hand grenade was thrown in the premises of the American-owned "Shanghai Evening Post". All the windows of the building were smashed and part of the wall was blown away, but there were no casualties.

The grenade was thrown by a Chinese wearing a long gown who has escaped.—Reuter.

Badcock's Fitness To Leave For England Doubted

ADELAIDE, Feb. 5.

Doubts have been raised regarding Badcock's fitness to leave for England. It is understood medical consent has been withheld pending a fortnight's rest.—Reuter

Portents Of Grave Decisions?

Paris Press Betrays Nervousness At Developments In Germany

PARIS, February 5.

An undercurrent of anxiety can be read in the press comments here on the developments in Germany. "Pertinax" writes in the "Echo de Paris" that the reshuffle indicates an effort to unify the State Party, the army and country's economy and pursue to the maximum moral and material mobilisation of the German people and preparations for war.

PORTENTS OF GRAVE DECISIONS ?

"L'Oeuvre" asks whether the events are portents of grave decisions. "It is at any rate difficult not to link the events in Berlin with the attitude taken by Italy—pardon, by Genl. Franco's shipping and aeroplanes—in the Mediterranean, where Britain is now being submitted to a trial of strength."

"NAZI PARTY'S REVENGE"

The Berlin correspondent of the French Havas Agency describes the changes as a revenge of the Nazi Party.—Reuter.

General Mobilisation In Japan

People To Be Taken Into Confidence Regarding Its Motive

TOKIO, Feb. 5.

The Army and the Navy have decided to publish statements acquainting the country of the urgency of the Bill for General Mobilisation of the Nation. The upholders of the Constitution are most perturbed over the adamant determination of the Government to force the bill without amendment through the Diet, disregarding considerable opposition of political parties.

EDEN SEEKS ITALY'S HELP

To Stop Revival Of Piracy In The Mediterranean

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Foreign Secretary Mr. Authony Eden, had a conversation on Wednesday with the French and Italian Ambassadors on the subject of measures which in the British Government's view, must be taken in order to deal with the recent revival of piracy in the Western Mediterranean. The sinking of the "Endymion" has shown that the measures already put in force by the powers participating in Nyon Agreement stand in need of some extension and strengthening in order to prevent future attacks by piratical submarines. While the British Government intend for their part to take such measures in the area allotted to the British patrol they informed the other two Governments concerned of this intention in order that they may make suggestions for observations if they wish. In any event Mr. Eden hopes to make full statement in Commons on Monday.—B. O. W.

SCOTLAND BEATS WALES

Eddi Morgan Breaks Ribs

LONDON, Feb. 5.

At Murrayfield, in the international Rugby Championship, Scotland beat Wales, by eight points to six. Wales led six to nil at half time. The Welshmen were however, handicapped by the absence of Eddi Morgan who was taken to the hospital during the interval, suffering from rib injuries. —Reuter

CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE CREW SPRING SURPRISE

LONDON Feb. 7

Cambridge Boat-Race crew surprised everybody by coming on the tideway so early and rowed the full course in the trial from Putney to Mortlake 20 minutes one second. considering the tide they showed good form.—Reuter.

Fascist Council Meeting

ROME, Feb. 5.

The Fascist Grand Council meets on 3rd March, when the international situation will occupy a principal place on the agenda.—Reuter.

EARLIER.

PARIS, Feb. 5.

It is understood France is not sending a note to Japan respecting the naval tonnage, but the drafting of the British and American notes preceded talks between Washington, London and Paris.—Reuter

Mussolini Plans African Empire

Italy's Civilising Mission Exposed

Italy began her colonial venture in Africa with the purchase of the port of Asab in 1870. To-day, Mussolini, flushed with his victory" over Ethiopia, dreams of creating an African Fascist Empire which will stretch from the Red Sea to the Atlantic in the West and from the Mediterranean to the Congo-River.

A prerequisite to the realisation of this ambitious scheme is a huge black army. This is in the making. The Italian plan is to divide the Natives into the following military groups:

(a) Boys from 8 to 14 are organised as African Balillas, who are taught the rudiments of military science.

(b) Boys from 14 to 18 are compelled to join the African Fascist Youth, and receive military instructions.

(c) Boys from 18 to 21 must undergo three years military service. This group forms the African Fascist militia. Already 500,000 Africans are organised. These together with 500,000 Italians in Africa who are subject to military service, form the present-day African Fascist Army of 1,000,000 men.

TRAINING AFRICAN PROPAGANDIST

Since Mussolini's visit to Tripoli in March 1937, where he was given the "Sword of Islam" and he proclaimed himself "the protector of Islam and the Arabs" the Indian Fascists have concentrated on the training of Africans as native fascist agitators.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON HEALTH STANDARDS

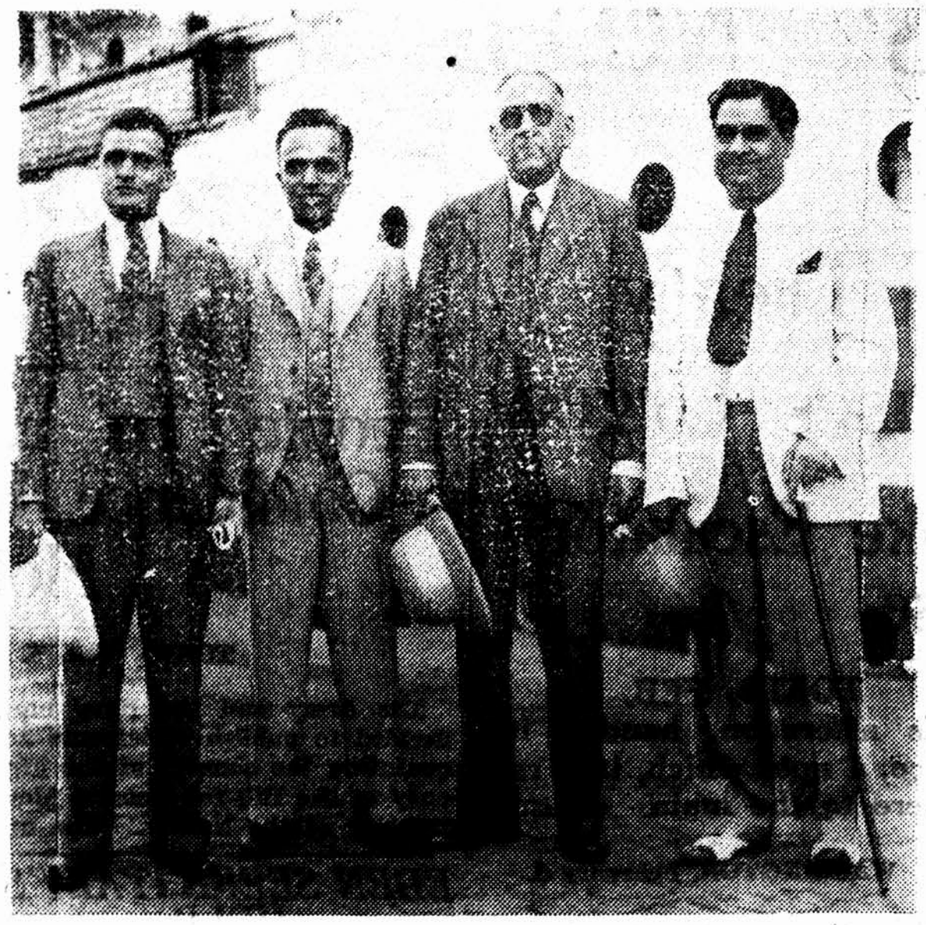
LONDON.

In the Parliamentary debate on health standards, Mr. Lees-Smith revealed that it was definitely established that under the B.M.A. standard of minimum nutrition, at least one-third of the entire population had not sufficient income to reach that minimum standard. Mr. Leonard stated: "Some 13 per cent. of the population has an income of 10s. a week or less per head, and 25.3 per cent. of the children live in such families. Infant mortality among the well-to-do is 30 per 1,000, but among the poor districts it is 100 per 1,000, and in the poorest, 150 per 1,000.

Age Deserves Respect—
This couple defied the word of Age and of Experience, and headed for the rocks on Life's tricky course!
BARUA & KANAN
in NEW THEATRES' drama
"MUKTI"
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Fr. Sat. Sun. Hol. 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON
Talkies. Lamington Road.

18th WEEK
Daily: 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Holiday 2 p.m.
SPECIAL MATINEE
FOR LADIES,
Wednesday 1-30 p.m.
"THE UNEXPECTED"
Hindi "Duniya-na-Mane"?
PRABHAT'S Social Screen hit, directed by V. SHANTARAM
KRISHNA
Talkies. Charni Road.

5th
GREAT WEEK
OF A
GREAT PICTURE
Acclaimed by
Public and Press.
GENERAL FILMS
CHANDRARAO MORE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily 3 Shows 5-15, 8, 10-45
Matinee at 2-30
Hear 'Chandrarao More' Songs on TWIN RECORDS



THE EAST AFRICAN DELEGATES, WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY ON SATURDAY TO ATTEND THE HARIPURA SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

"We Fight To Maintain India's Self-Respect"

East African Indian Delegation Explain Their Stand And Their Mission In India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The East African Indian National Congress Deputation arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the South African Boat "Kenya."

In an interview with the "Chronicle" representative they said: "WE WISH TO ASSURE YOU THAT WE FIGHT NOT FOR DOMINATION, NOR FOR ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, BUT FOR THE RIGHTS WHICH NO SELF-RESPECTING NATION WILL SURRENDER WITHOUT RISKING THE LOSS OF ITS HONOUR AND DIGNITY".

The delegation consists of the Hon. Mr. Shams-ud-Din, M.L.C., (Kenya Council), Hon. Isher Dass, M.L.C., Mr. P. A. Mehta, Advocate, and Mr. S. G. Amin, Bar-at-Law, who acts as the Secretary.

On Monday they will be meeting the Council of the Imperial Indian citizenship Association.

Meanwhile they will hold informal conversations with those interested at Hotel Majestic where they are staying.

They will be later proceeding to Haripura to attend the Congress session as delegates.

Besides they wish to tour the country for explaining the conditions of Indians in East Africa.

MESSAGE TO INDIA

The following is the message they have addressed "to our countrymen"

"After eight years and a half the East African Indian National Congress has deputed us once more on a mission for soliciting the help and support of the people and the Government of India at the critical juncture in the history of our fight for equality in the Crown Colony of Kenya under the direct administration of the Imperial Government.

We come to-day not only as delegates but also as unofficial ambassadors of the Indian community in East Africa to thank you for the part you played and the assistance you have rendered us in the past, and to ask to give us your further effectual help in our hour of peril

We greatly appreciate the sympathy shown towards the cause of Indians in East Africa by all shades of political opinion and parties in India. All we ask for is justice and fairplay as members of the same Commonwealth and we are confident that on this vital issue of claiming equality of status and position of self-respect for Indians Overseas, the Government of India would be with the people of India; and with this hope of unanimity of purpose, we feel, we have come into an atmosphere both sympathetic and favourable to our cause.

We propose to lay our full case before you and the Government of India, and we have not the slightest doubt that you will give us your moral and material support, for in advancing our righteous cause you will be preserving the honour of India.

In conclusion we wish to assure you that we fight not for domination nor for economic exploitation of the peoples of Africa, but for the rights which no self-respecting Nation will surrender without risking the loss of its honour and dignity".

GANDHIJI'S SON RETURNS FROM NATAL

Mr. Manilal Gandhi, the second son of Mahatma Gandhi and Editor of "Indian Opinion" (founded by M. K. Gandhi) from Durban (Natal), was one of the notables that arrived by "Kenya" on Saturday.

Mr. C. M. Patel from Zanzibar also arrived by the same boat.

Mr. Manilal when questioned by our Representative about conditions of Indians in Africa answered "It is worse than ever before. The Anti-Asiatic feeling is daily increasing: The conditions have grown from bad to worse."

Asked what part the Agency of India in Africa played in looking after Indians he said that it had not improved matters in the least. "In fact it has made matters worse."

Mr. Manilal who has been away from India for five years will proceed from Bombay to visit his parents at Shegaon (Wardha).

A police party has unearthed a counterfeit Coin Factory in Charsaddah Sub-Division, Peshawar District.

Mr. Manilal Gandhi, the second son of Mahatmaji and Editor of "Indian Opinion", Durban, who arrived in Bombay by the African Mail

TO CONGRATULATE NARIMAN

Citizens Committee Arrange Public Reception At Minerva Talkies

The Bombay Citizens' Committee will hold a public reception at a cinema show at the Minerva Talkies (Lamington Road) at 9-30 a.m., on Sunday, the 13th February, to congratulate Mr. K. F. Nariman on his being elected to the B. P. C. C. with a record number of votes.

The New Theatres stupendous social picture "DHOOP-CHHAO" will be screened on the occasion. Admission will be by tickets and the proceeds will go to the funds of the Bombay Citizens' Committee and the Adult Franchise League

Mr B. G. Horniman will preside and many prominent citizens of Bombay will grace the occasion by their presence. Tickets can be had from Mr. A. H. Gadre, C/o Krishna Cinema, or "Nirbheed" Office, Girgaon, Bombay.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION ON SEX MATTERS

Institute, First Of Its Kind In India, Started In City

The Indian Institute of Sexual Science, where scientific instruction will be given in matters of Sex and Sex life, has been started in Bombay under the auspices of the Birth Control Research Committee of Vile Parle. This is the first Institute of its type in India, conducted by Qualified Medical and Scientific men. The Principal of the Institute is Lieut. V. H. Bedeker, I.M.S. (Ret.), who has done very valuable Research work in this line. The services of many other qualified Doctors have been requisitioned

Premier To Visit Ratnagiri

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, will leave Bombay for Ratnagiri on February 12 and return on February 14. The arrival of the Prime Minister will be public but the departure private.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Governor of Bombay received the Raja of Bansda at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley visited the Mint.

H. H. The Raja of Baria, Lt.-Colonel Maharaj Naharsinhji of Baria and Mr. Clifford Huntsman lunched at Government House.

Lady Lumley attended the Bombay Symphony Orchestra Concert at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

The Governor of Bombay broadcasted on the occasion of the inauguration of the New Bombay Short Wave Station.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 6. 1991
Muslim Zilhaj 4, 1356
Parsi: Shehrever 4, 1307
Hightide: 3-03; 15-48
Lowtide: 9-22; 21-17
Sunrise: 7h. 12m.
Sunset: 6h. 34m.
Motilal Anniversary, public meeting at Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, at 9 p.m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule Plane left on Saturday morning at 7-15 for Kathiawar with 3 passengers.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar M.A. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

BLAVATSKY LODGE

Mr. P. R. Rao will conduct Study Class in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 8-45 a.m (S.T.)

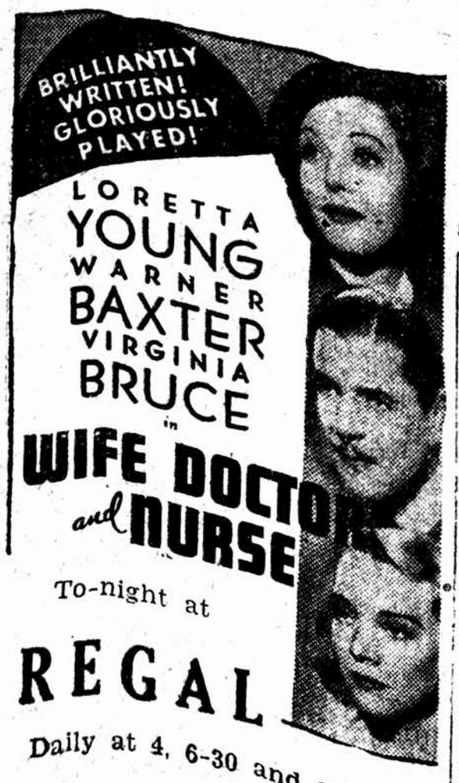
NAVJAWAN MUSLIM CONFERENCE

A general meeting of the Reception Committee of Bombay Presidency Navjawan Muslim Conference will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-0 p.m. (S.T.) at Fatemah Manzil next to Dongri Police Station (Near Sandhurst Road Rly. Station) Dongri

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (RED FLAG)

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2 p.m. in the Office of the Union at Indira Building Poibavadi, to consider the steps to be taken by the Union to secure an increase in the wages of the Textile Workers of Bombay.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.



To-night at
REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Fire Over England" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wild and Woolly" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"School for Husbands" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kissan Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Prisoner of Zenda" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"A Day at the Races" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Wife, Doctor and Nurse" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Golden Hair" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Women Men Merry" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"The Nightingale" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

B. E. S. AND T. CO. SPORTS

The Third Annual Athletic Sports will be held on the Cooperage at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), when Mr. E. S. Trollip will preside and Mrs. E. S. Trollip will distribute the prizes.

DISCOURSE ON "DNYANESHWARI"

Swami Gunateetanand of Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar will give a discourse on "Dnyaneswari" at Dhuru Hall Dadar to-day (Sunday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Place of Dreams in Spiritual Life" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15 p.m.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA P. S. A.

A general meeting of past students of the Chikitsaka Samooha Shirolkar High School will be held to-day (Sunday), in the School Hall at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

GOVERNMENT PEONS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. on Chowpatty sands (opposite Wilson College).

SWASTIK LEAGUE VOLUNTEER CORPS

The Swastik League Volunteer Corps will have their annual Route March (10 miles) to-day (Sunday). The Volunteers will fall in at 6-15 hours in full parade uniforms at the Head Quarters. The band will be in attendance.

ZIONIST ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Zionist Association, Mrs. E. W. Petzal will deliver a lecture with the aid of Lantern Slides on the 20th Zionist Congress at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Rd., Byculla to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

'G' WARD TENANTS' LEAGUE

The adjourned meeting of the "G" Ward Tenants' League for the purpose of election of office-bearers for the year 1938-39 will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. in the local Congress Office (opposite B B Dadar Station.)

NORTH KANARA G. S. B. INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATION SOCIETY

The thirty-second annual general meeting of the North Kanara Goud Saraswat Brahman Industrial and Education Society will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday), in the N. K. G. S. B. Sangh Hall at 312-314 Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon.

HON. MR. SAMBAMURTY LEAVES BOMBAY

The Hon. Mr Bulusu Sambamurty, Speaker of the Madras Provincial Assembly left for Delhi by the Frontier Mail, on Saturday night. He was seen off at the Bombay Central Station, by the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Speaker, Bombay Assembly, and the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President, Bombay Legislative Council.

PUBLIC KIRTAN

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation there will be a public Kirtan to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. in the Beasant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, when Maharaj Shree Narandasji Mayaramjee will give a Kirtan in Gujarati on "Bhakat Shagavasha and Sati Shangavati."

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society Mr. Y. K. Pradhan will give a discourse on "The Planetary System and its effects" at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

MAHARASHTRA SAHITYA SAMMELAN

The first meeting of the reception committee of the twenty-second Maharashtra Sahity Sammelan is announced to be held to-day (Sunday), Mr. K. S. Thakare, Editor, Prabodhan and other members have sent a requisition to the President and the Secretary of the said Sammelan requesting them to postpone the meeting without transacting any business for reasons mentioned in the requisition.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 32nd lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m

VEER BHARAT HARIJAN SANGH

Under the auspices of Veer Bharat Harijan Sangh a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Cross Lane Curry Road, Mr. Gulzerilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier of the Government of Bombay, presiding, Messrs. D. N. Vandrekar, Nagindas T. Master and Jinabhai Joshi, member of the Legislative Assembly will be prominent speakers.

MOTILAL ANNIVERSARY

Public Meeting To Be Held To-day

The 7th Death Anniversary of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, will be observed at a public meeting to be held, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to-day (Sunday) at 9 P.M. (S.T.) at Kharek Bazaar, Mandvi. Sjt. Mangaldas M. Pakwasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council will preside and among the speakers there will be Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister Sjt. Nagindas T. Master and other promlnent leaders.

In Aid Of Gloria Chruch Fund

Grand Variety Concert, in aid of the Gloria Church Fund and Sunday School Children, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at Antonio de Souza High School Hall, Byculla.

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at Delisle Road Cement Chawls, near Bawla Musjid. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and others will address the meeting on Congress and Labour. Mr I. S. Patel will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by Sangeetha Vidwan Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar-Vocal, Varahur Muthuswami Iyer-Violin and Palghat Mani-Mridangam at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga G.I.P.

B.P.C.C. MEETING

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 9th February, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

TRAVANCORE UNION

Under the auspices of Travancore Union, Bombay, a meeting of Keralites will be held to-day (Sunday), at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar, (B.B. and C.I.) to congratulate Miss J. Nagamma on her being the first lady from Kerala to obtain a diploma in Dentistry from the Nair Dental College, at 3-30 p.m. Dr. K. B. Nair will preside. Among the speakers will be Miss R. G. Nair, Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy, and Dr. P. G. Pillay.

On and from

NEXT SATURDAY

BOMBAY'S FINEST THEATRE

PATHE will, for the First Time, Screen

Commencing SATURDAY NEXT (12th FEB.)

An INDIAN PICTURE!

It is the 'ROYAL' Release

"GENTLEMAN DAKU"

Hindi Screen Play

With a Star-Cast led by

LEELA CHITNIS Maharashtra's First Society Lady-Graduate

A SPLENDID Picture with a Splendid SOCIETY-STORY and a Splendid Technique that go to make it a Splendid MARVEL of Indian Pictures.

SPECTACULAR "LOTUS—LAXMI" DANCES by Azuri & her Company

Everyone would LOVE to see "Gentleman Daku"

Plans Open. Advance Booking Absolutely Essential.

The BROADWAY

KHODADAD CIRCLE, KINGSWAY
DADAR.
DAILY 3 SHOWS:—
—:4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
RUNNING THIS WEEK.....
Alexander Korda's—
—Historical Romance of
SPANISH INQUISITION:—

"THE FIRE OVER ENGLAND"

Starring:——
RAYMOND MASSEY,
LESLIE BANKS,
TAMARA DISNEY,
FLORA ROBSON,
VIVIAN LEIGH
Heart-throbbing Romance
of a young English Soldier,
who fought for England
SUNDAY: MORNING SHOW AT
10-30 A. M.
A Sensational Serial of 25 Parts—
The Mystery Mountain

HERE IS A PICTURE—

That has fascinated countless spectators throughout India.

If you have not seen it you have missed one of your lifetime's treats. But you can still see it.

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Jeevan Prabhat

Starring

DEVIKA RANI

with

MUMTAZ ALI, MAYA DEVI, RENUKA DEVI, KISHORE SAHU and
others

NOW IN THE

15th WEEK

DAILY THREE SHOWS

5-30; 8; 10-30

Matinee to-day at 2-45

5th ZENANA SHOW

Thursday 10-2-38 at 1-30

MINERVA TALKIES

and then follows

NIRMALA

Bombay Talkies' another great social pocture

Starring

DEVIKA RANI

B. M. G. H. MANDAL'S FIRST SNEH SAMMELAN

The "First Sneh Sammelan" function organised by the Bhutt Mevadi Gnati Hitwardhak was held at Hira Bag, Bhuleshwar, Bombay on Monday last under the presidentship of Mr. Mulprasad N. Pandya.

After prayers and reception song by the girls, Mr. Keshavlal Revashanker Bhutt, President of the Reception Committee introduced Mr. Pandya to all caste fellows present there and delivered a short speech condemning the evils of "Satta" and "Kanya Vikraya" prevalent in the caste.

The Secretary then read the report for the last year. A small entertainment was provided in the items of "Sasa dances", and short and humorous "Dialogues".

Among those who addressed the gathering were Messrs. Chhotelal B. Purani, Manishanker H. Joshi, Girjashanker Harishanker Joshi, Jethalal Ganpatram Joshi, Samaldas Tulsiram Pandya and Krishnaprasad H. Braghu Shastri.

Medals received from Dr. Natvarlal A. Pathak of Ahmedabad were then presented to Bahen Hasumati Jethalal Joshi and Mr. Amthalal Ramshanker.

The President then spoke on "Kanya Vikraya," "Compulsory Female Education." "Caste dinners" etc.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Feb. 5.

The low pressure area is moving eastwards through the North Arabian Sea. It caused fairly widespread rain in Baluchistan and local falls in northwest Frontier Province. Northeast monsoon continues active and there has been local rain in South Madras and North Madras Coast and a few showers in South Hyderabad Southeast Central Provinces, Orissa and Assam. Night temperatures continue to be appreciably above normal in East Deccan and adjoining parts of Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall were:—Pasni one and half inches; Ormara one; Gopalpur, Chaman, Kalat and Trivandrum three-quarters; Dibrugarh, Dalbandin, Quetta, Hyderabad, Palamcottah, Pamban, Cuddalore, Calingapatam and Kodaikanal half; Fort Sandeman, Harnai, Cochin and Vizagapatam quarter of an inch.

Forecast. (Until evening Feb. 6) there will be fairly widespread rainfall over the region from Northwest Frontier to Western Himalayas with local showers in South Baluchistan, Sind and South Rajputana. Rain will also fall locally in South Madras and North Madras Coast and a few stations over the belt from Southwest Bengal and Orissa to Southwest United Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning. Moderate to heavy rain is likely along and near Western Himalayas.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-2-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.15 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.2 degrees 1.0 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 64.5 degrees 1.8 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 74 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 119 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-2-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-45 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 72.2 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Dr. V. R. Koppikar, who sailed for England on Saturday for the D. O. M. S. Examination.

B. P. M. DRIVERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union a meeting of the members of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jinnah Hall near the Congress House.

Sjt. Yusuf Meherally will preside Sjt. S. M. R. Masani, Purshottam Tricumdas and others will address.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Five persons were arrested by the Dongri police yesterday, on Khambekar Street, as they are believed to be a gang of gamblers and are suspected to be responsible for several pretty theft cases. All the accused were put up before the Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Court to-day, and was ordered to be remanded into police custody till February 19.

INQUEST AT CORONER'S COURT

Chamelibai Fattesing (20), residing in a building, at Vincent Road accidentally fell at the water tap where she was found bleeding from her nose. As a consequence, she died in her room after some hours of receiving the injury yesterday.

It was stated by her husband, that she had no illness of any kind. Witness received information that she was lying near the water tap, and found her in an unconscious condition.

The inquest was adjourned for the report of the Chemical Analyser till February 16, at the Bombay Coroner's Court.

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day at the inquest on the body of a child named Baby Chavali Nageshwarrao who died in he K. E. M. Hospital yesterday, due to fall from the gallery of her 1st floor of Laxmi Bhawan, at Gazdar Park, off Girgaum.

NEW THEATRES' (Calcutta)

TENTH WEEK **10th**

DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
SAT., SUN., & HOL.: 2-30 P.M.

NEW KIND OF GIFT TO THE SCREEN

Decorated with Hearty Music and Soulful Art!

"VIDYAPATI"

A KAPURCHAND LTD. Release

—And Take this Cast!!
PAHARI SANYAL, KANAN BALA

THE ROXY TALKIES New Queen's Road

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN!

And a Gorilla and a Dog make Amends ! !

The Gorilla is **MEHROO**

The Dog is **LIMO**

To see them is to Admire them in

RANJIT'S ANIMAL THRILLER

The Nightingale

"BANKI-CHIDIYA"

A JAYANT DESAI Production

WEST-END

Talkies ... Lamington Rd.

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p. m.

Sat., Sun & Holidays 2-30 p. m.

Starring:—

MADHURI,
E. BILLIMORIA,
Charlie, Ghory,
Ishwarlal, Dixit,
Ram Apte.

2nd WEEK

INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS IN STATES

Dr. Pattabhi's Resolution For Congress Subjects Committee

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya,, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, has given notice of the following propositions regarding States, to be moved in the Subjects' Committee of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress at Haripura:—

(1) "In Article (1) of the Constitution of the Congress add the following note: "India means the People of India including the People of Indian States."

"I have noticed in a recent reprint of the Congress Constitution that the Article (1) is published as containing the words "Attainment of Complete Independence by the People of India." But in an earlier publication of the same Constitution, I do not find these words. I suppose that it is to be presumed that these words which had been there for long until the Bombay Congress of October 1934 are there and that the omission in one or two publications of the Constitution is inadvertant and indeliberate."

(2) "Resolved that a Committee be set up of the All-India Congress Committee to investigate the conditions in special relation to Civil Liberties and Constitutional development, Agrarian conditions and State Monopolies of Trade in selected States in India and submit a report to the Congress before its next session."—United Press.

C. P. PREMIER SETTLES MILL STRIKE

Hinghanghát Workers To Resume Work

NAGPUR, Feb. 5.

The Premier succeeded in effecting a settlement of the Hinganghat textile mill strike. After attending the Congress Working Committee meeting yesterday morning, the Premier proceeded from Wardha to Hinghanghat accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner of Wardha and the D.S.P., reaching there in the evening.

He addressed a public meeting of seven-thousand people in which the strikers were present and announced the compromise terms which include an assurance of non-victimisation and withdrawal of the prosecution of certain workers by the Police and expression of regret both by the Weaving Master of the Mill and the workers for the incidents leading to the strike.

On the premier, enquiring whether the strikers were willing to accept these terms, they replied in the affirmative, and further assured the Premier that the workers would resume work from to-day. The Labour spokesman thanked the Premier for his efforts at settling the dispute after which the meeting terminated. The premier returned to Nagpur late last night from Hinganghat.—A. P.

Steamer Concessions For Congress Delegates

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 4.

Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. have informed the Reception Committee that they have already sanctioned concession fares in upper and lower class tickets to delegates and visitors attending the Haripura Congress. These return tickets will be issued from Karachi and ports on the Mangalore Line to Bombay at a fare and a half on production of a certificate from Congress authorities for return journey latest by the steamer leaving Bombay on Sunday March 6. 1938 to Karachi and by the steamer leaving Bombay on March 1. 1938 to ports on the Mangalore line.—United Press.

Make Detenu Problem All-India Issue

SARAT BOSE'S ADDRESS AT BERAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 5.

An impassioned plea to make the release of political prisoners and detenus an All-India question was made by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose opening the Berar Provincial Political Conference to-day at Shendurjana village in Amraoti District. Mr. Sarat Bose began with a review of the history of Berar and compelled that the people of Berar had never had a voice in determining to whom they should belong. Mr. Bose promised that the Congress would consider the position of Berar when it got an opportunity to redistribute the provinces.

COTTON PROBLEM

He referred to the cotton problem, particularly the inroads made by middlemen into the earnings of cultivators. The speaker hoped that the Congress Ministry would take early effective steps to regulate cotton prices, market cotton and reduce the burden of debt and taxes to enable the peasants to taste the joys of life and not merely to exist.

Urging the unconditional and immediate release of all political prisoners and detenus Mr. Bose argued that provincial autonomy was futile without it. He pleaded for political appeasement, particularly in view of the prisoners affirmation of their change of faith.

He said "Much as one wishes political conflicts to be settled without recourse to violence, it must be admitted sorrowfully that the world is not yet adjured of the arbitrament of force and in this clash, violence is the weapon not of the weaker party alone. To continue to pursue the weaker opponents is only an act of vindictiveness, not statesmanship. The opponent has laid down his arms and it is for the state to do likewise."

ORGANIZE UNDER CONGRESS BANNER.

He dwelt on the need for the organisation of the masses of peasants and workers under the banner of the Congress.

"The intelligentsia throughout the country have been fighting for the country's freedom for more than half a century; it has not come. Let the peasants and workers of Berar stand shoulder to shoulder with their comrades elsewhere in the country and fight for the country's freedom and it will come," concluded Mr. Bose.—A. P.

INDIA LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Dr. Anup Singh, Secretary, India League of America, writes:—

We announce the establishment of the India League of America, and on its behalf extend to you cordial New Year's greetings.

The League aims to promote the interests of our people in America in every way. It will sponsor a publication designed to promote closer contacts between our community abroad and India, and to make contacts between India and America by reporting and appraising significant happenings in both lands.

The League will not encroach upon the activities of already existing organisations. Of their records we are justly proud. We are also proud of those who through their individual efforts lend dignity to India's name. We have felt, however, for some time that due to the preoccupation of these organisations with their special functions, the larger interests of our community suffer neglect.

With the material at our disposal we feel sure of attaining our objective. Eminent members of our community have already pledged us their full support. Our president, Mr. N. R. Checker, has made a generous donation to give the League a start. Mr. Mehrottra while visiting New York recently pledged a substantial sum. Our secretaries are giving their services gratis. The response from other members of our community in and around New York has been very gratifying. We now invite the co-operation of our people at large. That alone can vitalise any such organisation.

The executive committee in the performance of its duties will, in all vital matters, be guided by the collective judgment of the community.

The League office will serve as a clearing house for the problems confronting our people, and will endeavour to supply authentic information about India..

Active membership is open to all Hindustanees; Associate membership to all friends of India.

Dr. J. N. Mukarjee, M.B.B.S., a prominent Ajmer Congressman, and Scouts Commissioner who is organising the National Scouts in Rajputana.

NO "STRONG LETTER" TO GOVERNOR

Bihar Premier Contradicts Press Report

PATNA, Feb. 5

The "Associated Press" is authorised to contradict the report stating that the Premier of Bihar has written a 'strong' letter to the Governor upon the constitutional position of the political prisoners and urging their immediate release.

"There is no truth in the news that the Prime Minister has written a five page letter to the Governor regarding the political prisoners," said Mr. Sarangdhar Sinha, Parliamentary Secretary, in a statement to the "Associated Press." "It stands to reason that, when both the Governor and the Prime Minister are at the headquarters they prefer to talk over matters rather than exchange long letters between themselves. As a matter of fact they both meet almost every day."

Mr. Sinha added that the news was absolutely unauthorised.—A. P.

PATENTEX

PATENTEX is master product for spacing of child-birth. It is hygienically prepared and is non-injurious. Method of using quite simple and not unpleasant. Preparation according to Indian climatic conditions.

Price per tube Rs. 3-8.

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Famous Grade for Flavour & Aroma.
Now available in ONE pound Packets.

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For SUBURBS convenience obtainable from,

Ramesh & Co., Church Gate Railway Station.

REJUVENATION

IS IT POSSIBLE?

Old Age is the most difficult problem which scientists have ever had to tackle. It defies solution! No process is known by which men and women can be made to enjoy permanent youth and vitality. The progress of modern science has, however, led to the discovery of remedies by which the causes leading to early old age, debility, ill-health, can be definitely removed so that man can increase the period of his life and live with full vigour and vitality up to a very advanced age.

Pioneer in The Field

OF

REJUVENATION

Two important methods are known to achieve this aim. Professor Voronoff for the first time reported to the Conference of Surgeons in Paris in 1919 about his method of rejuvenation by grafting glands. The Conference laughed at him. Three years later in 1922 Voronoff published still more sensational results, and since then he is acknowledged to be the pioneer in the field of rejuvenation. He proved that the returning back to youth and vitality, is certainly possible. He is in fact the pioneer in this field.

Prof. Voronoff.

SCIENTIST PROVES ON HIMSELF

Positive Rejuvenation and Prolongation of Life with

OKASA

The second important method and certainly more universal, is the one discovered by Professor Lahusen who made the epoch-making discovery that prolongation of life and rejuvenation is possible by internal treatment with special Gland Hormones which he put before the world under the name "OKASA". Very few scientists have been able to show the efficacy of their discoveries on their own person. Lahusen demonstrated on himself the marvellous efficacy of OKASA. He lived up to the long age of nearly 90 years and died recently in full health and vitality. No other scientist in the world has ever achieved such results.

Prof. Dr. Lahusen.

WARNING

Owing to the extraordinary success of OKASA attempts are being made in and outside India to manufacture imitations of OKASA under various names. As all the processes employed in the manufacture of this preparation are patented under German Federal States Patent Nos. D.R.P. 536191 and 554092, it is not possible for anyone to copy the manufacture of OKASA. Therefore, beware of all imitations. Insist on getting OKASA which alone enjoys world wide reputation and is the most widely used preparation.

COMMISSIONER & GORDHANDAS COLLEGE INCIDENT

Students' Action Praiseworthy, Says Dr. Vaidya

Dr. S. K. Vaidya writes:

There has appeared a letter contributed by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh discussing the question of discipline as between the Dean and the students of a Seth Gordhandas S. Medical College and the K.E.M. Hospital

In this connection I have also read the Commissioner's Report as published in the Press and also the Statement out by the Students at the Farewell Address Function under report.

I may say that I was present at that function among many well-known medical men and Corporators and other public men and women who had responded to the invitation of the students.

The students did not deceive those who attended the function, and I may say for the information of those who were not present for one reason or another, that the students were scrupulously careful in placing the full facts before the invited guests in advance along with the invitation cards, and also in making the facts fully known to the audience. Therefore, the argument of the Commissioner that the public were further misled by the invitation card is baseless.

Dean's Circular

I am in a position to assert from my own knowledge that many of the senior Honoraries would have attended the function which was arranged by the students in order to do honour to the past-teachers, had it not been for the eleventh hour circular letter of the Dean, practically suggesting, by inference rather than in definite words, that the Dean would not expect their attendance at the function, in view of the fact that a group of students were organising the function outside the College, even though not all those whose names were mentioned in the Press had agreed to receive an Address and, further, that they had no right to carry out the function as in the name of the College and on behalf of the general body of the students. It is thus clear that the Dean had no objection to the function as such on principle, if the students had obeyed the Dean's instructions and called themselves "Friends and admirers" or "Old students" of the ex-Honorary staff.

So much for the principle and propriety of the function from the point of view of the Commissioner; further, the Dean and the Commissioner both admit that in 1936, the idea of the Addresses to Drs. Deshmukh, Erulkar and Turner was approved; addresses were ordered to be drafted, suscriptions were collected and the Dean himself subscribed his quota for the purpose. That being so, how can a function, arranged in accordance with the above principle and approval, be said to contravene the canons of propriety? Because a function is delayed for various reasons, the holding of it is not made improper Then what is the real explanation of this whole miserable episode?

Management's Ways

It would appear from the Commissioner's Report that Dr. Bacha, in his letter of resignation and a subsequent letter dated 31st July 1936, had strongly criticised the extremely irregular method of appointments at the Hospital and had threatened to expose the management of these Institutions, and it was feared that the holding of a farewell function in that sort of atmosphere might prove to be an occasion for unbecoming criticism. Therefore, it was decided to drop the function altogether.

It becomes thus clear that while the basic idea of presenting addresses to Drs. Deshmukh, Erulkar and Turner was not only acceptable, but was as a matter of fact approved, the aggressive attitude of Dr. Bacha, according to the Commissioner, created the one compelling situation, the idea being to prevent Dr. Bacha from utilising the occasion adversely to criticise the management

I have nothing to say with regard either to that fear or the method of preventing the attack, by preventing Addresses being given to the other three Hohoraries, for whom they had been sanctioned. It may have been that the students insisted on honouring Dr. Bacha along with Drs. Deshmukh, Erulkar and Turner, believing, and I think rightly too, that while the Honoraries and the Dean may differ on fundamentals, the students may not take note of that and yet be entitled to honour those who had served them as their teachers. And who will say that the students were wrong in wishing to show their gratefulness to Dr. Bacha also?

Origin Of Trouble

That seems to have been the position in August, 1936. Now we come to September 1937, when the Dean made a move to have farewell addresses presented to two other honoraries who were retiring, viz. Drs. Nerurkar and Purandare, and also a congratulatory Address to the Hon. Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, for being a Congress Minister It is here that trouble seems to begin.

At a meeting of the Gymkhana Committee, a suggestion was made that besides the three Honoraries mentioned above, addresses should be presented to those who had retired the previous year, and for whom the question of presenting addresses, though approved, had been dropped because of the tone of Dr. Bacha's letter. The Dean moved the constitutional machinery, gave interpretations, views and guidance at these Committee, and evidently the Committees resolved to hold the function in honour of Drs. Purandare, Nerurkar and Gilder

Representation To Dean

In the meantime the students, not being satisfied with the manner and method of the working of the machinery under the guidance of the Dean, made a representation to the Dean bearing 286 signatures out of a possible 500, asking for the convention of a general meeting of students, for arriving at a democratic solution of the tangible. Faced with this difficulty and the overwhelming majority, the Powers that be placed the representation before the Joint Committee of staff and some students; and as there was no unanimity, the idea of giving the addresses was altogether dropped.

It was thus hoped by the Dean to close the unfortunate chapter, but the students were now roused. They felt that they were not doing anything derogatory to the dignity of the Institution where they were studying. On the contrary, they were honouring the Institution and at the same time honouring themselves by showing their gratefulness to all the retired Honoraries without any bias or taking sides with the Dean or against any one or more of the previously retired Honoraries. That would have been disgraceful and ungrateful and, I am convinced the decision of the students not to be driven into partisanship under powerful manipulation was most praiseworthy. That they decided to keep all the names of the Honoraries on the invitation card, only proved their clean methods and 'bona fides' in the matter of not making any discrimination. If the Dean had any fears of adverse criticism, he may have been justified in not helping the students to hold the functions, but I do feel that if the students wanted to honour their past teachers, it was wrong on his part to have gone out of his way to issue the circular to the Honoraries, thus in effect preventing them from attending the function on the plea of Discipline and positively bad to have tried to influence the Principal of the School where the function was held, with a view to 'kill' the function.

I have tried to understand the mentality and the ethics behind this last act; but I must say I have not been able to do so to my satisfaction. In a matter of this nature, where the students were doing a graceful act granted, not under the blessings of the Dean, how does the question of College Discipline and public propriety arise? The Dean had permitted the students to hold the function outside the College, and one fails to see how the question becomes one of indiscipline, simply because the students, described themselves as "Students of the G.S.M. College?" Were they not in fact, students of the College? Had they not a commanding majority of 286 signatures? Had they not in accordance with rules of constitutional procedure formed a Farewell Committee? Was it then not the democratic duty of the Dean to bow down to the wishes of the Students? Instead, the bureaucratic method of riding rough over all propriety is indelged in and now the Commissioner turns round and in supporting the Dean draws a red-herring of "Discipline and Propriety" the Corporators.

Anti-Democratic Attitude

We must tell the Dean of Seth G. S. Medical College and the Municipal Commissioner that their attitude in this matter is entirely anti-democratic and that they ought to reform themselves. Only last week Government published their Resolution prescribing rules for the conduct of discipline in educational institutions directing that persons at study who are over eighteen are free to become members of organisations whose policy or programme does not involve violence and may take part in the activities of all educational Social and religious associations, the only proviso being that they may not join executive committees of any political or religious organisation likely to result in communal antagonism. The students were in the right. The Commissioner may not understand our desire for democratic methods. But it is a painful thing to have to remind the Indian Dean of its necessity.—

Congress And The Reform In Cinema

Messrs. Rameshwardas Agarwala and B. Nigam, the Hon. Secretary of the All-India League of Films' Censorship and the Cinema Goers' Association of India, respectively, have addressed a joint communication to the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, stating that their attitude of criticising certain films is considered as an "interference" by some film producers, and add that the "battle royal is between low taste and the morals movement;" that their stand for the latter and hence the outburst. The producers' contention is that 'moral pictures' won't be paying, and that the market is for the 'low taste' only, which pays them well. This attitude, they allege, is bad for the country, and appeals to the Congress authorities to introduce the much-needed reform.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN BANDRA

Five Men Buried In Trenches

BODIES RECOVERED

Un-Supported Trenches Give Way: Police & Bombay Fire Brigade Help In Rescue Work

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE)

Five lives were lost in a gruesome tragedy which occurred at Bandra on Saturday afternoon.

For sometime past, a batch of labourers have been working in the trenches which are dug out on Carter Road alongside the seaface, in connection with the drainage scheme undertaken by the Bandra Municipality.

At about 3 p. m. on Saturday afternoon, one of the walls of the trenches gave way, with the result that the workers who were busy with their operations deep down in the depths were buried under the debris of earth which, got loosened from the wall and filled up the trenches upto nearly half their depths.

The disaster overtook the victims with the rapidity of lightning, and the others who were on the top of the trenches were powerless to save them.

SUFFOCATED TO DEATH

According to the contractor, Mr. R. K. Patker, who had undertaken the work, he had put 25 labourers on the job, of whom 5 were inside the trenches.

All these five were suffocated to death under the load of the debris which piled upon them as a result of the landslide.

The news of the tragedy spread like wild fire, and exaggerated reports of the casualties created a panic among the residents.

On receipt of information, Sub-Inspector Dhavle and Sub-Inspector Honawar of the Bandra Police rushed to the scene of the tragedy and started rescue operations.

After some time, a batch of men belonging to the Byculla Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, and with their help the excavation operations were carried out on far into the night. By midnight the dead bodies of all the five victims were recovered.

REPORTED CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

It is stated that the accident is due to the absence of the necessary precautions to support walls with woodwork—a practice which is usually followed when working in such trenches.

It appeared that the victims were buried at depths varying between 11 to 18 feet.

Crowds of eager spectators kept thronging the place till far into the night.

The Bandra police on being informed were immediately on the scene headed by the District Superintendent of Police and other officers, with over 50 constables. All of them with labourers worked with shovel and pickaxes to extricate the bodies which, it was rumoured, numbered about 25.

From information is was learnt that the depth of the trench was about 20 feet, while the width was 3 1|2 feet. The men, it is understood, were working at that depth. The trenches according to the usual routine of the contractor, were not planked on either side, and this was the cause of the earth giving way on one side, resulting in burying the workmen below.

With police and over a hundred workmen busy clearing the debris it was only at about 5-15 p. m. that the first body was removed in a battered condition. An hour later another body was removed.

At about 7 p. m. the Bombay Fire Brigade and the Bombay Ambulance arrived on the scene.

The men under the personal assistance of Lt. P. Brown worked in the trench, and half an hour later another body was removed.

With the help of the Bombay Suburban Electric Company, under the personal supervision of Mr. Patterson, connections were taken from the near-by electric posts and lights provided. Our representative on leaving the scene of the tragedy at about 8-30, noticed that work was still proceeding, which, it is understood would conclude at midnight.

According to the contractor's roll five persons were buried in the debris.

On the news of this incident spreading no less than a thousand—persons came on the scene and the police had quite a hard time in clearing the crowd.

ANOTHER VERSION

(From Our Own Correspondent)

To-day at about 3 p. m. Bandra was the scene of one of the most tragic incidents ever witnessed in the suburbs. At that time passerby and residents of the surrounding houses on Carter Road (along the turn near Chimbai shore) were disturbed by the sound of the falling of debris into the trenches dug for the purpose of laying drainage pipes.

After the terrific sound there came the heart-rending cries of men being buried. Two persons were immediately rescued and were taken to the Bandra hospital, where they are detained.

British Empire Record

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Three miles: Matthews (New Zealand) Ward (England) Rankine (Canada). Won by 30 yards. Time 13 minutes 59.6 second which is a British Empire record.

Javelin: Winner Courtright (Canada) 206-3/4 inch.

100 yards: Holmes (England) Mumford (Australia) Best (Australia): time: 9-7 seconds. Games record won by a yard.

Women's 100 yards final Norman (Australia), Walger (Australia), Dolson (Canada): time; 11.1 seconds. (Games record won half yard.).

440 yards hurdles: Loaring (Canada), Park (Australia) McDougall (Australia): time: 5.29 second, (games record: won by 15 yards.)—Reuter's Special.

Erulkar Criticises I.L.O. Director's Report

Quotes Subhas Bose's Statement In Support

INDIA EXPECTS LEGITIMATE SHARE IN GENEVA DELIBERATIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Geneva.—At a meeting of the International Labour Organisation yesterday, speaking on the Director's preliminary report on his recent visit to India, Mr. David Erulkar, Indian Employers' Representative, criticised the Director's statement that Congress Governments were receiving expert assistance from the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Erulkar quoted Sjt. Subhas Bose who, at a meeting held in London recently, had deplored the attitude of a section of the Civil Service, and gave an instance of the Secretary to the Provincial Government who had circularised to the officials to the effect that no instructions emanating from Ministers were to be acted upon, unless they were transmitted through him.

Mr. Erulkar added that if that was indicative of the mentality of the Civil Service in India, it depicted an obstructive and deplorable attitude different to that which the Director had been led to believe. There were also peculiar difficulties in the way of carrying out national building programmes. If they succeeded despite such difficulties it would be an eloquent tribute to their patient statesmanship. If they failed, the fault for that must lie with the inherent defects in the new Constitution.

INDIA'S DEMAND FOR LEGITIMATE SHARE

Referring to Director's statement that the International Labour Organisation enjoyed high prestige in India, Mr. Erulkar stated that he had apprehensions to the contrary. Whatever that be, Mr. Erulkar stressed that India asked for her legitimate share in organisation, and urged that concrete measures be adopted to satisfy India on that score.

Referring to Indian employers anxiety to improve conditions of labour Mr. Erulkar pointed out that measures for such amelioration of social conditions of workers can emanate from the prosperity of industry. In his view workers had necessarily share in the vicissitudes of industry; but there is no denying that Indian industries suffered from lack of national policy to suit the economic needs of the country.

Replying to British Workers' representative, Mr. Erulkar stated that the Indian public wondered whether these considerations other than high ideals for which International labour organisation claimed stand weighed in dealing with the Indian question.

UNPARALLELED

Mr. Erulkar referred to the case as unparalleled in the history of organisation of which, he said, the organisation cannot be proud when Indian workers demanded social redress Indian employers supported it, and yet it was rejected! Such treatment was not understandable in India, and did not enhance prestige of the organisation.

Special

Congress Number

OF

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Federation Condemned Once Again

(Continued from page 17)
without interference by any foreign authority.

Adhering to this policy of rejection, the Congress has, however, permitted the formation in provinces of Congress ministries, with a view to strengthening the nation in its struggle for independence. In regard to the proposed Federation, no such consideration applies even provisionally, or for a period, and the imposition of this Federation will do more injuries to India and tighten the bonds which hold her under the subjection of an imperialist domination. This scheme of Federation excludes from the sphere of responsibility the vital functions of a Government

The Congress is not opposed to the idea of Federation, but a real Federation must, even apart from the question of responsibility, consist of free units enjoying more or less the same measure of freedom and civil liberty and representation by democratic process of election.

Indian States participating in the Federation should approximate to the Provinces in the establishment of representative institutions, responsible government, civil liberties and the method of election to the federal house. Otherwise Federation, as it is now contemplated, will, instead of building Indian unity, encourage separatist tendencies and involve the State in internal and external conflict

The Congress, therefore, reiterates its condemnation of the proposed scheme, and calls upon provincial and local Congress Committees and the people generally as well as Provincial Governments and Ministries, to prevent its inauguration.

In the event of an attempt being made to impose it, despite the declared will of the people, such an attempt must be combated in every way and the provincial governments and ministries must refuse to cooperate with it.

In case such a contingency arises, the A.I.C.C. is authorised and directed to determine the line of action to be pursued in this regard.—A. P.

PERMANENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 5.

The Congress Working Committee adjourned for lunch at 12 noon to re-assemble at 1 P.M.

It is understood in the morning session the Committee continued discussion on the question of Indian States.

The Committee, it appears, will adopt a resolution appreciating the report of the Educational Committee (Zakir Hussain Committee) and appointing it as permanent committee for advice and guidance about educational reforms in the country.

Mr. Haribhau Upadhyaya, President of the Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress Committee, who arrived here to move the Congress Leaders about the transfer of certain tracts of Ajmer-Merwara to the States of Jodhpur and Udaipur, submitted some papers to the Working Committee which will consider the question.

The Committee would conclude tomorrow and meet again at Haripura on February 14 and 15 to take up questions on which discussion could not have been concluded.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram are leaving this evening for their respective places.—United Press.

Miss Miraben (Miss Slade) carrying morning tea for Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at Shegaon.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

Haripura Will Find Him Quite Fit

"M. D." writes in the latest Harijan:—

I am thankful to say that Gandhiji's progress towards recovery continues steadily, though slowly. During the whole of the last week the blood pressure has remained steadier than ever before, and a certain amount of work, by way of advice and guidance in important matters, has not meant an undue strain. If this progress continues, without any setbacks, Haripura will find him almost fit for the strenuous consultations which perhaps cannot be very well avoided.

JAPANESE AGGRESSION CONDEMNED

(Continued from page 17)
common task of combating imperialism and achieving freedom. As a mark of India's sympathy with the Chinese people the Congress calls upon the People of India to refrain from purchasing Japanese goods".

LEADERS CONSULT MAHATMA.

Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Bose, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Rajagopalachari drove to Shevgaon in the afternoon to consult Gandhiji, presumably about the resolution to be passed about Indians States' subjects.—A. P.

Two Lakhs Of People Bathe In Ganges

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

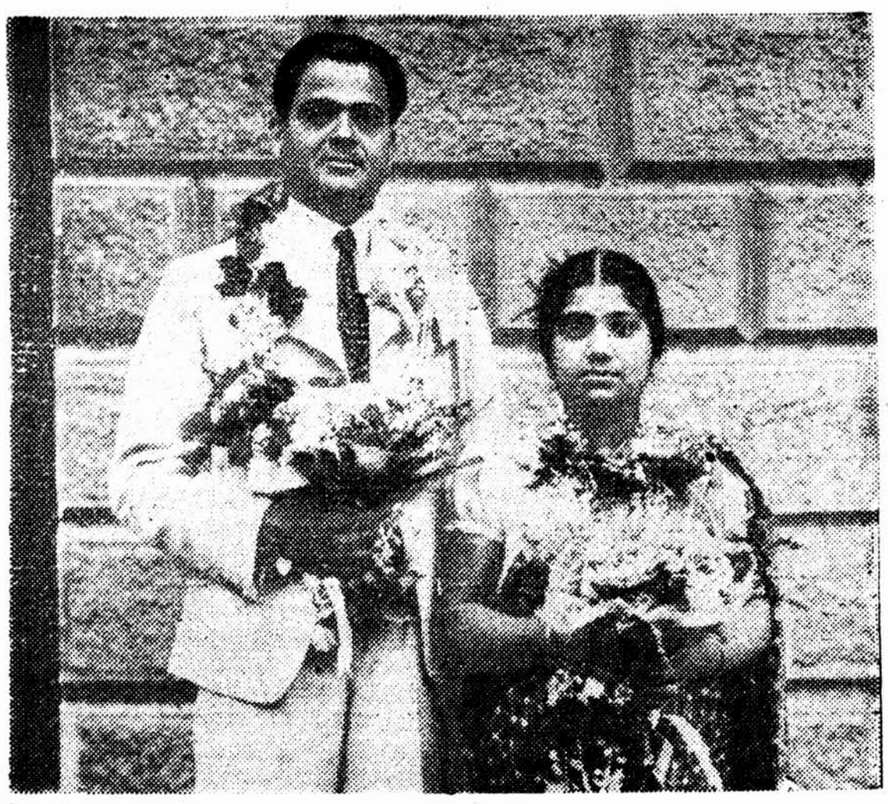
About two lakhs of people bathed in the holy Ganges to-day on the occasion of the "Basant Panchami Day." The weather was sunny.—A. P.

Congress Presidential Address Not Yet Written

WARDHA, Feb. 5.

"My presidential address is still in my brains and has not been yet reduced to writing" Mr. Subhas Bose told the "Associated Press" in connection with the report that he had shown his address to Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Bose leaves to-morrow by the Calcutta Mail and leaves Calcutta for Haripura on February 11.—A. P.



An interesting intercaste marriage under the Special Marriage Act was registered at the Registrars-Office, Bombay, on Saturday noon, the parties being Mr. A. N. Sheti who has just returned to the city after five years' externment, and Miss Sulochana Putli. The former, who is a Bunt (Non-Brahmin) is a B. Sc. of the Punjab University and the latter, who is a Saraswat Brahmin is a B. Sc. of the Bombay University.

GIVE UP HUNGER-STRIKE

Working Committee Passing Resolution, Assures Jawaharlal

HAZARIBAG, Feb 5

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of the District Congress Committee and repeated it to the Superintendent of the Central Jail:—

"From Wardhaganj:—"Please convey to the political hunger-strikers that the Working Committee, having fully considered the hungerstrike situation, is passing a resolution which will be appearing in the press. The Committee earnestly appeals to hunger-strikers to give up the hunger-strike."

After a telephonic communication with the Premier of Bihar, Srimati Saraswati Devi, M.L.A., along with Mr. Sukhlal Singh, and two other gentlemen interviewed the prisoners. The discussion lasted over two hours. The prisoners, it is understood wanted definite and concrete assurance of getting their grievances redressed before they could abandon the fast.—A. P

SUBHAS BOSE TO INTERVIEW ANDAMAN PRISONERS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Intimation has been received here from Wardha that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on arrival at Calcutta after the Working Committee meeting will interview the Andaman prisoners in Alipore and Dum Dum jails and regulation three prisoners in the Hijli Camp (Midnapore) before proceeding to Haripura.—A. P.

Jawaharlal Endorses Mahatma's Appeal

DACCA, Feb. 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wired to Dacca District Congress Committee last night to convey to the hunger-strikers that the Working Committee had considered the hunger-strike situation, and passed a resolution thereon. He has further endorsed Gandhiji's appeal to the hunger-strikers earnestly urging them to break the fast.

The Congress Committee received a similar telegram from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who has added a personal appeal, and has intimated that Gandhiji would visit Bengal after the Congress session.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

Dacca—It is understod that a number of ordinary criminals of Dacca Jail were also on hunger-strike in sympathy with the hunger-striking political prisoners, but gave up the fast when they were informed that political prisoners had abandoned the strike.—A. P.

11 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

LAHORE, Feb. 5.

Despite intermittent drizzle and severe cold, a meeting of the Ahrar Party was held at Wazirkhan Mosque, after which eleven volunteers marched in procession towards Shahidganj. They were arrested as soon as they emerged out of the Delhi Gate.—A. P.

3 JATHAS FOR SHAHIDGANJ

PESHAWAR, Feb. 5.

At a public meeting held, under the auspices of the Majlis-i-Ahrar, it was decided to send three Jathas of 5 volunteers each to Lahore to-morrow to say prayers in the Shahidganj Mosque.—A. P.

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Council Passes Harijan Bill

Third Reading Of First Offenders Bill Postponed; Council Prorogued

The Bill, seeking to remove certain disabilities of Harijans in the matter of worship in temples, passed through all the stages in the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday, the whole House acclaiming it as a great measure. The measure is an enabling one, giving the option to Trustees to decide in favour of allowing Harijans into temples without their having to face litigation.

Further consideration of the Bill to remove certain disabilities of Harijans in the matter of worship in temples was resumed by the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday, with Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa in the chair.

Mr. D. N. Deodhekar moved an amendment to the effect that instead of a majority, the Trustees should decide in favour of Harijans entering temples by a two thirds majority. He hoped that the Home Minister would accept the suggestion of the opposition because this would further strengthen the hands of the Trustees.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that Government had the greatest respect for the opposition and would go a long way out to meet the wishes of the opposition but in this matter he was sorry not to accept the amendment. The motion was lost

After that amendments to the various classes were discussed one after another and all of them were lost.

Mr. Munshi moved that the Bill be read a [illegible] time and passed. He said that the Assembly had unanimously passed the measure and he hoped that the Upper House also pass it without a dissentient voice. It was certainly a proud day for the Bombay Legislature, which was the first in the country to pass such a legislation.

The motion for the third reading was passed amidst acclamation

FIRST OFFENDERS BILL.

Mr. K. M. Munshi then moved that the Bill to provide for the release on probation of First offenders as approved by the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The measure had been brought forward with the idea of humanising the administration of law in the province. The old idea of punishing an offender was dominated by the idea of vendetta. These theories ignored the human factor that in a large number of crimes, the offenders were not solely responsible for the offences they committed. It did not also consider the factor that the offender should be given a chance to improve and change. In most of the cases the offender who was sent to prison came out of it a hardened criminal. The present measure sought to give such persons a chance to improve and rehabilitate themselves in life.

Mr. S. C. Joshi supported the first reading of the Bill but felt that there were certain defects which ought to be remedied. He was fully aware that Government had brought the measure solely with a view to bring about economy.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, suggested that the Bill should be circulated amongst the various Commercial bodies in the Presidency as they were likely to be adversely affected, if the measure came into force.

The first and second readings of the Bill were passed and when the House was about to go through the Bill clause by clause, Mr. D. N. Deodhekar moved that further consideration of the measure be postponed till the next session. The Home Minister accepted the suggestion and the Council was prorogued.

INTERPELLATIONS

"Government have not so far been able to provide the necessary funds to establish and maintain a workhouse for Indian Vagrants as their number would be very large" said Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, replying to a question from Mr. S. C. Joshi on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday.

Questioned by Mr. Joshi he said that there was some provision in the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, for those of European extraction who were found asking for alms and wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence by which they are admitted to the Government Workhouse or are sent to some place of employment.

Asked whether similar considerations were shown to Indians, the Minister replied in the negative.

In reply to a supplementary question whether Government contemplate providing funds for setting up such a Workhouse for Indian Vagrants, the Home Minister stated that it was not for the Government to provide but the Legislature.

To a further question whether Government contemplated asking for funds for the purpose during this Budget Session, the Minister said the present conditions were such that Government had to provide for several things which had a prior claim, for example there was the loss that would be incurred through the loss of excise revenue and certain other claims. When these were satisfied, Government might consider asking for funds for the setting up of a Workhouse for Indian vagrants.

SMALL HOLDERS BILL IN ASSEMBLY AGAIN

The Bombay Legislative Assembly met on Saturday afternoon with Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Speaker, in the Chair.

The verbal amendments made in the Upper Chamber in the Bill to provide for the temporary relief to small holders in Bombay, were moved by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment that in the definition of a small holder, an undivided Hindu family, in which "all co-parcenors are minors, or at least one co-parcenor of which, if not otherwise disabled, personally cultivates land," be included besides the concession of the size of land held by such a family.

He pointed out that it was clearly the intention to afford protection to families of which all co-parcenors were minors.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that the families which had no adult members, who personally cultivated land, were already provided protection by the wording of the clause.

The Speaker pointed out that, if it was desired by the House that speedy effect should be given to the legislation, they could accept these amendments as made by the Upper House. The present session of the Council had been prorogued and if any further modification were made in the Lower House, the amended Bill would have to go to the Upper House again and would be delayed.

Mr. B. G. Kher said that he shuddered to think what would happen in the Province, if this Bill were to be held up for nearly a month and a half, especially when it was known that this legislation would be coming into force. Replying to Sir A.M.K Dehalvi, the Hon. Premier said that there was no question of taking away the privileges of the Lower House, which could alter the Bill as sent from the Upper House and could send it back.

The amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was withdrawn. The amendment made in the Upper House were adopted.

The House agreed to the verbal amendment made in the Council in the Bill No. V, an act to remove disabilities of Harijans for worship in Temples.

The Assembly session was then prorogued.

Observe Haren Day

Federation Secretary's Appeal To Students

MADRAS, February 4.

Mr. M. A. Hamid Baig, General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation appeals to the students' organisations throughout the country to observe Saturday, the 12th February, as 'Munshi Day' in memory of the late Mr. Haren Munshi, who died in the Dacca Central Jail and pass resolutions demanding the unconditional release of all political prisoners and better jail conditions for the politicals.

He also adds that all resolutions be sent to the Premiers of the Provincial Governments concerned.—United Press.

"OPPRESSION OF MUSLIMS IN CONGRESS PROVINCES"

Huq Prepares List For Abul Kalam Azad

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, has released through the "Associated Press" the following letter he has written to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Member of the Congress Working Committee, in reply to the latter's challenge to him to cite instances where in Congress provinces the Muslims have been oppressed:

"My Dear Maulana,—I received your letter some time ago, but I did not send you a list of grievances of the oppressions committed on Muslims in the Provinces where Congress ministries are functioning because I thought that the publication of such a list might embitter feelings between Hindus and Muslims.

The Congress newspapers are, however, taunting me that I had made an irresponsible statement and I am unable to accept your challenge. In these circumstances I have no other alternative but to send a list of the oppressions selected from several hundreds at random. I will not send this list to the Press because the matter has been publicly discussed, and I am also sending a copy of this letter to the Press because you had published in the Press the letter which you had written."—A.P.

POLICE OFFICER SENTENCED

18 Months' Jail And Rs. 200 Fine For Extortion

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 4.

Mr. N. M. Buch, District Magistrate, Montgomery, has convicted Mr. Khan Bahadur, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police posted at P. S. Malkahans and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine under Section 384 and 218 I. P. C. for extortion, etc.—United Press.

NEW DELHI: A batch of five Ahrar volunteers left Delhi for Lahore to participate in the Shahidganj Agitation.

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Marlene Dietrich, perhaps the most glamorous Star of Hollywood.

UMA AND SAIGAL TOGETHER AGAIN

"Motherland" Co-Stars Them After Four Years

Uma and Saigal come as screen lovers after an absence of nearly four years. The news in itself should gladden the hearts of millions of fans all over India. They have not yet forgotten the unforgettable "Chandidas", the first picture in which Saigal made a tremendous hit by his acting and golden voice. These two stars of the Indian screen are now coming in "Dharti-Mata" (The Motherland) directed by the same man who created "Chandidas", "Dhoop-Chhaon" and the "President" and produced by the same Company—*The New Theatres Ltd.*, of Calcutta—the Sole Agents of which in Bombay are Calcutta Film Exchange.

In the coming picture, "Dharti-Mata", besides the two stars, there are Kamlesh Kumari (you surely remember her sterling performance as the President in the "President"), Jagdish, Nawab, Nemo, Vaid and others.

Dharti-Mata is claimed to be a new venture in the Indian film industry and it has been planned on a most elaborate scale by the executives of the Company. The theme of the story is our good old mother earth. Modern civilisation leans more towards industrialism—at least in the Western lands. India has also caught the contagion to certain extent. The native soil has been neglected and in certain cases over-taxed. The time has come when we have got to pause, think and find out ways to replenish the soil with fresh vitality. If we have to live, we must exert ourselves. The story goes on to show how things can be done and problems to exploit the land can be solved.

Saigal plays the role of an educated young man of the city. He goes to the village with a batch of his intimate friends, who are all willing to forego the pleasure of the town for the poverty of the villages. In the village, Saigal (Asok) finds a village girl, Uma, (Gouri) who inspires the whole group in their mission. Though Gouri is a village girl—she has an uncommon outlook to see things. Asok finds a real friend in her. Village politics are the same almost everywhere and young people from the city had to face peculiar difficulties in their way which find expression in "Motherland".

MINISTER VISITS MINERVA STUDIO

Story Of Prohibition Film Appreciated By Mr. Nurie

On an invitation extended to him by the management the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for the P.W.D. Bombay Government paid an unofficial visit to the Minerva Studio on Saturday last. He was accompanied by Mr. Zahid Ali.

Mr. Sohrab Modi, proprietor, Minerva Movietone, received them at the Studio. The distinguished guests were entertained with light refreshments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nurie had some informal discussions with Mr. Sohrab Modi on the future of the Indian Film Industry. They were later on joined by Mr. Keki Modi who had come over there by chance.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nurie was much impressed by the story and the stills of "Meetha Zahar" and appreciated Minerva's effort in producing a picture dealing with the Prohibition problem which is occupying the attention of the present Ministry.

Shirley As "Little Miss Broadway"

Shirley Temple's next starring picture to go before the cameras at 20th Century-Fox will be titled "Little Miss Broadway" Shirley is now on vacation, after completing "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," and it is expected that her new picture will start late in January.

Luis Alonso Says

I Met The Real Marlene Dietrich

The Elusive Star Talks About Beauty, Colour, Films—And Herself!

I was the guest of Marlene Dietrich in her home.

That should qualify me to write about the real Marlene Dietrich, with the emphasis on the "real."

I talked with the actress for about an hour. You can learn much about a person in that time. I learned much about Miss Dietrich, but even now I must confess that I am left with a strange feeling of frustration.

To meet her in her own home is an exciting experience. That is especially true if you have never met her before. She had been a part of my mental images from the time she came to Hollywood after making "The Blue Angel" in Germany. I saw her photographs and read newspapers accounts of her.

MOST ELUSIVE PERSON.

Once before I came within an ace of meeting the famous actress. I set out with a photographer to track her down. For three days we stalked Miss Dietrich. We watched a restaurant she patronized. The only thing we learned was that Miss Dietrich is the most elusive person in Hollywood.

She has lost none of that elusiveness.

Three times this interview had been arranged and three times the engagement had been cancelled. Her elusiveness was not wilful, however. You see, she was just about to start her new picture, "Desire," with Gary Cooper, and there were costume fittings, rehearsals, conferences and, as the studious say, production always comes first.

But at last the telephone rang and there came the summons from Dietrich. If the heart beat of a normal man steps up a little at the prospect of walking into the presence of this famous woman, it should be forgiven. It will be forgiven by most men, at least. They will understand.

Less than an hour later my automobile swung into the driveway of Dietrich's home. A heavy man, built like a plain clothes detective, stepped up to the automobile and after I mentioned my name he replied, "Yes, Miss Dietrich is expecting you."

A man servant in a black coat admitted us to the house. I was escorted to the drawing room.

PROUD BUT FRIENDLY.

Before I could seat myself a woman entered from an adjoining room and introduced herself as Miss Myers, Miss Dietrich's secretary. She asked me to come with her. We walked into a much brighter room. The sun streamed through a glass wall. The furniture was done in white with severe functional lines.

I looked up, and there came Dietrich through the door. Her chin was tilted up a bit. Proud, but friendly. There was a faint smile on her lips. She moved forward, the long lines of her body showing under the white pyjamas she wore.

Have you ever looked up the word glamour. It is of Scotch origin and suggests beauty that is touched with the weird and the eerie.

From now on I shall know what glamour means: I have met Dietrich.

She extended her hand, and then gestured for me to be seated. She sat upon a satin covered divan in front of me, and during our conversation she would shift those long legs of hers. Sometimes they would extend side by side to the floor other times they would be curled up under her on the divan.

Then we settled down to talk. Perhaps this is the place to say that Miss Dietrich prefers to listen and to watch. There is no cascade of words flowing from her lips. She answers questions adequately, but she is not voluble. She asks questions, too, which provoke thought it her interrogator. This habit also directs the conversation away from her into channels she likes, such as popular conceptions of beauty, music, books that are attracting current attention.

In talking, she has a mannerism which well becomes her type of beauty. She lifts her languid, blue eyes slowly as she starts to speak, then drops them again when she finishes. A questioning, gentle smile frequently illuminates her face.

We spoke of her new picture, her forthcoming trip to Europe, colour photography, her career up to now, her future, and her past. In all things she seemed to be candid, thoughtful, and sometimes a little sad.

CONCEPTIONS OF BEAUTY.

I have always striven to get as much variety into my work as possible, naturally I have After

(Continued on page 30)

Ila Devi, one of the Ranjits' new hand of artistes who is featured in "Rickshawala".

Little Saroja who is featured in "Bala Yogini" of the Motion Picture Producers combine, Madras.

About Studios And Stars

A. V. Pandit Reports

Shantaram Is Busy On Another "Social"

News And Notes From Prabhat, Huns And Natraj Studios

Messrs. S. Fathelal and V. Damle (Popularly known as Sahebmama and Damle Mama) are both very busy with their mythological picture "Gopal-Krishna". The picture is being produced on a lavish scale and some of the shots have been taken at the exact places mentioned in Puranas. "Gopal Krishna" is certainly going to be an extraordinary screen entertainment.

The leading roles are played by the versatile Shanta Apte (as Radha) and the popular musical prodigy Ramchandra Marathe. (as Krishna).

Sarla who is featured in Bharat Luxmi's "Gharib ki-Tope".

Director Shantaram, who trhrilled the country with his "Amritmanthan" "Amar Jyoti" and "Unexpected", is busy preparing the Scenario of another "social" picture. Simultaneously elaborate arrangements are being made to produce a devotional picture "Bhakta Surdas" featuring Vishnu Pant Pagnis of "Tukaram" fame Master Parusram renowned music prodigy, who took the beggar boy's part in "Unexpected" will have a prominent part in Mr. Shantaram's next.

HUNS PICTURES (KOLHAPUR)

"Jwala" (Flame), from the pen of Mr. Khandekar, is now receiving finishing touches under the direction of Master Vinayak. The leading roles are played by Ratnapraba, Chandramohan, the great character actor, Vinayak, Ashalata and several other popular Deccan artistes.

Recently they shot a spectacular scene with about 5,000 men consisting of H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's State Cavalry and Infantry, when six cameras were used simultaneously. Mr. Baburao Pendharkar is busy making arrangements for the production of a "social" picture and the popular Shakespeare's play "Othello", both in Hindi.

NATRAJ FILMS (POONA)

"Companion" ("Sathi" in Hindi and "Saungadi" in Marathi) their maiden picture, is ready for release. "Companion" is a story of modern life and is expected to be an extra-ordinary and sensational production. Mr. Altekar who wielded the megaphone is said to have introduced excellent satirical punches exposing some of the gross evils prevalent in our present day society. The leading roles are taken by Durgabai Khote, Govindrao Tembe, Mubarak, Nayampalli, Vimala, Salvi and Varerkar. The story was specilly written for Nataraj Films, by the well-known play-wright and novelist, Mama Warerkar.

He Can Wiggle His Ears

Petter Lorre, whose unique characterizations have made him a leading screen player, says that one reason for the effectiveness of his character delication is that he brings his ears into play. He cannot only wiggle them, but move either one to a given position, and hold it. The star of "Thank You, Mr. Moto" which opens at the Globe on Christmas Day, recalls that this trick, now so helpful to his cinema career, cost him his first job when, as a bank clerk in Vienna, he unconsciously wiggled his ears at the manager when that important person was giving him a bawling out.

Ratnaprabha in "Jwala", Huns' forthcoming release.

When Famous Stars Eat And Drink

Coffee Is Popular And Beer Is Hardly Touched

The restaurant at the Paramout Studios in Hollywood is unique because, of all the studio restaurants, it is the one most frequented by the movie stars. Tune your ears above the hum and you hear more gossip than you can ever hope to read in any of the movie magazines.

At this restaurant Bing Crosby eats his rare beefsteaks and Marlene Dietrich daudles for an hour and a half over her grilled lamb chops and pineapple

Miss Dietrich sits comfortably at her table, her back bowed forward. W. C. Fields majestically; Carole Lombard elegantly and Gary Cooper with his long legs stretched so far ahead of him that there is little room opposite.

Tabulations show that the favourites foods at this restaurant are fish and chops. There is quite a demand for coffee—an extraordinary demand, in fact—helped, no doubt, by Jack Oakie's regular average of six cups a day.

When working Miss Dietrich sticks pretty regularly to salads. Preferred are combinations of cottage cheese and pineapple strips along with slices of apple. But when shooting is over she eats meat with a bang.

Bing Crosby ponders fifteen minutes or so over his menu, but Gary Cooper knows immediately what he wants and that want, more often than not, includes the old standby—ham and eggs. Cloudette Colbert limits herself to salads and Carole Lombard likes anything unusual on the menu.

Refuting something or other is the strange fact that a negligible amount of beer is sold to diners. Less than 25 bottles of the brew decorate the tables which handle 1,000—up persons daily. A silly and unexplained number, when compared to the 1,100 odd cups of coffee that go the rounds. No wines or "harder" drinks are sold.

George Raft, believe this or not, always orders cocoanut cream pie and you never see Sylvia Sidney without her avocado salad with French dressing. The most prolific tea drinker is Cary Grant with Sir Guy Standing a close second Greatest of soup fiends is Carl Brisson and the smallest eater is Charles Laughton.

Mae West Aids Former Star In "Comeback" Attempt

Mae West, who insists upon giving some former great a "comeback" chance in every picture, made her customary gesture the other day. She assigned one of the important roles in "Klondiko Lou" now in production at Paramount, to Conway Tearle, star of the silent screen.

Tearle was one of the best known leading men in New York and London several years back. He was brought to Hollywood for silent pictures, and gained added fame, working with all of the feminine stars of the day.

Tearle's most recent stage hit was "Dinner at Eight," in which he worked for nine months in New York.

Tearle has been seeking screen roles for several months in Hollywood, without success, until Miss West tested him for a part.

Sonja Henie To Remain With 20th Century-Fox

Sonja Henie, the figure skating queen who became a leading star under the aegis of 20th Century-Fox, will continue with the studio Darryl F. Zanuck has announced that the option on her contract had been exercised.

Sonja has just completed her third musical for 20th Century-Fox, titled "Happy Landing." Don Ameche is her co-star, and the featured cast includes Jean Hersholt, Ethel Merman, Caesar Romero and Billy Gilbert.

She is shortly to make an exhibition tour of key cities in the United States and Canada

Mubarak and Durgabai Khote in Natraj Films' "Sathi".

Speaker Says It Is Infringement

Nominated Members Can't Be Kept Out Of Committee

NEW DELHI: February 5.

Babu Kailash Bihari Lal's resolution recommending the constitution of a Committee of Enquiry of elected members only, to examine the Defence Expenditure of India, which topped the list of resolutions balloted for discussion in the Central Legislative Assembly on 4th February, was held by the President of the Assembly to be inadmissible in its present form as "THE HOUSE CANNOT BY A RESOLUTION DEPRIVE ANY MEMBER OR ANY SECTION OF THE HOUSE OF THE ORDINARY RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES, THOUGH IT IS OPEN TO THE HOUSE TO ELECT MEMBERS FOR ANY COMMITTEE ONLY FROM A PARTICULAR SECTION OF THE HOUSE."

The following is the text of the resolution in question:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take early steps to constitute a committee of inquiry of not less than eight members of the Legislative Assembly and three of the Council of State, elected by the elected members only to examine all questions relating to expenditure on (1) the defence of India and (2) the Army Department with a view to suggest such steps as may secure further efficiency and economy."—A. P.

Assam Ministry Resigns

New Cabinet Formed Again By Same Premier

SHILLONG, February 5.

The Saadulla Ministry resigned last night.

Sir Muhammad Saadulla, Chief Minister, has formed another Cabinet which consists of the following:—

(1) Sir Muhammad Saadulla, Chief Minister; (2) Mr. Rohini Kumar Chowdhury, (3) Mr. J. J. M. Nicholsroy, (4) Maulvi Munnawar Ali, (5) Abdul Matin Chowdhury, and (6) Mr. Akshay Kumar Das (Scheduled Caste).

The New Ministry took their oath of allegiance and office at 11-30 this morning.

The first three of the present Cabinet were in the former Ministry.—A.P.

PANDEMONIUM AT LAHORE MEETING

On Shahidgunj Issue And Resignation Of Muslim Ministers

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

The decision of the Ittihad-I-Millat to launch Civil Disobedience in connection with the Shahidgunj agitation was given effect to this afternoon when after Jumma prayers in the Badshahi Mosque a batch of five blue shirt volunteers along with a batch of five Ahrar volunteers marched towards Shahidgunj to say their prayers. Prior to departure of the ten volunteers the Secretary of the Ittihad-I-Millat announced to the Congregation that from next Friday the Ittihad-I-Millat proposed to send batches daily to Shahidgunj.

PANDEMONIUM AT MEETING.

Pandemonium was caused at the meeting when a Speaker in the course of his speech said that no useful purpose would be served if Muslim Ministers and members of the Assembly resigned. Shouts "sit down, sit down" were raised from all sides and finally the Speaker was actually pulled down.

After prayers the volunteers marched towards Shahidgunj followed by a large crowd of Muslims. The procession thereafter paraded the principal streets of the City.

A later message states that the professionists came out of Delhi gate late in the evening. A police party stopped them and arrested the volunteers.

The Pathan, who was arrested last evening while attempting to enter Shahidgunj was awarded six months imprisonment.—A. P.

DEVIKA RANI'S NEW FILM

"Nirmala" To Be Bombay Talkies' Next Production

It is now reliably understood that the next Bombay talkies production is "Nirmala" which will star Devika Rani with Ashok Kumar. While Devika Rani is fresh from her triumph in "Jeevan Prabhat" (14th week at Minerva), Ashok returns to the screen after an absence of about 6 months. The revival of the popular Devika-Ashok star combination will no doubt be welcomed by their fans.

Work, it appears, has already started on the film which will be completed by the end of March. The German Director, Herr Franz Osten, and Cameramen Josef Wirsching have returned from their holiday and brought with them new ideas of cinema technique from the leading Studios of Europe.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR INQUIRY

Interim Report Not Yet Ready

WARDHA, Feb. 4.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Chairman of the Bombay Textile Committee told the Associated Press that there was no foundation for the report appearing in the Press that the Labour Committee had submitted its interim report, recommending 10 per cent. increase in wages.

He added his Committee was meeting on February 8 and will finally draft its report.—A. P.

RELIEF FOR BIHAR TENANTRY

PATNA, Feb. 4.

The "United Press" understands that the Bihar Ministry propose to offer relief to tenants by reducing canal rates in the Sone canal area to the extent of Rs. 2,00,000.—United Press.

"England's Own Charlie Chaplin"

British Comedian To Appear In Hollywood Films

Sydney Howard, the actor of a thousand characters who is known in his native land as "England's own Charlie Chaplin" has come to Hollywood, and will shortly appear in his first American-made production "Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round," a Reliance Picture with Jack Benny, Nancy Carroll, Gene Raymond, and other well-known stars. It will be released by United Artists.

It must be pointed out immediately that Howard bears no physical resemblance to the great Chaplin. He is rotund and jolly-looking in a British way, and he has the generous jowls of one who never eschews the joys of roast beef and gravy.

It was to the legitimate theatre going public in England that Howard first endeared himself as an expert comedian, after many years fraught with hardship in the little touring troupes in the small towns of his native country. Forsaking his father's prosperous printing business at an early age, he joined a struggling band of actors who played upon the sands at the vacation resorts for a few shillings per week.

He was acclaimed for his hilarious representations of "typical" people—taxi-drivers, policemen, refined women, shopkeepers and a great number of others dear to the heart of everyone the world over. It was just such a take-off of a woman in the upper class that stands as the most uncomfortable moment among Howard's many thrilling ones as a great stage performer.

I MET THE REAL MARLENE DIETRICH

(Continued from page 28)

playing Catherine the Great, I didn't feel the urge to go on with all the queens of Europe. Why should I? But always I want to make beautiful films, and by that I don't mean simply that I aim at pictures in which I can wear lovely clothes, and be divinely photographed.

"You have expressed the belief there are different conceptions of beauty. I don't think so...not fundamentally. I do recognize that standards of appreciation differ among various peoples. The Europeans and the Americans, for example. I am of Europe.....a European. Their standards differ, but the capacity to appreciate the beautiful...that is the same the world over.

Regarding colour films Miss Dietrich said she did not intend to experiment with them until the process had been further developed and perfected.

"I shall not rush into colour films," she explained, "although I may use one of the colour systems to photograph black and white sets. One can get such heavenly results with that. I have made elaborate colour tests recently, using black and white backgrounds without a single trace of colour on the set, but I am not convinced that colour can do anything to enlarge or beautify the expression of personality. Black and white is so beautiful on the screen anyway. The colour experts do not seem to have got the texture of the skin to look right yet. The effect is less lovely than black and white.

"I am keenly interested in photography. Recently I have taken a hand in the lighting of all my studio portraits. But I do not consider that black and white has to concede anything to colour films."

When our talk was over Miss Dietrich escorted me to the door. The silent grace of her body, somehow seemed to be more expressive of her personality than those words she had spoken to me in the hour that had just past. She is most eloquent when she moves. One can learn more about this woman by watching her than looking at her.

HOT FROM HOLLYWOOD

There is nothing like a familiar face or an auto license plate from the old home town to banish lonesomeness. It's like seeing the flag of your own particular country in a foreign port.

We discovered that in stumbling over a row of Rolls Royces and familiar faces when we crossed the street in front of the entrance to the Paramount studio in Hollywood.

There was Ernst Lubitsch hurrying through the studio gate and Jan Kiepura just over from Europe to make pictures. These were people we had read about and seen in newspaper photographs many times and the sort of make you feel you know them personally.

The strangers in front of the entrance were made less strange. There was a man selling flowers, and there was a little boy selling magazines. They were much the same as the folks at home.

We left this sight behind when we stepped into the reception room that is a part of the studio entrance. There was a uniformed policeman seated at a desk. Other visitors were in the room. But we didn't have to wait. Our studio escort nodded to the policeman, who pressed a buzzer. There was a "click" in the door. We opened it and walked through a corridor out on to the studio "lot."

We stood in the midst of a little park, it seemed. It was surrounded by buildings. Directly opposite was the new executive production office building. To our right stood a building devoted to writers and directors.

After that we were in the studio proper, ready to march through one of the massive doors used on the sound stages. We first came to the set where Harold Lloyd was working on his new picture, "The Milky Way." It was supposed to be a railroad station and it certainly looked real. The platform was filled with a milling throng and several pullman coaches were just rolling in to a stop. Out of one of the cars came Harold Lloyd, William Gargan and several other players. News photographers rushed up, and two newsreel cameras got ready to grind.

Lloyd struck a pose for the photographers leaning on the handle of a hand truck, while Gargan stood on the other side of the truck. But just as the bulbs flashed and the cameras whirred, Lloyd accidentally tipped the hand truck and Gargan took a nasty spill.

We thought that it really was an accident until Director Loo McCarey yelled, "Cut! That's swell"!

No Victimisation

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

It is officially understood that the hunger-strike in the Dacca Central Jail has been abandoned. The strikers having been informed that there would be no victimisation and that their grievances would be examined.—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programme

VUB 244 metres. 1,231 kc/s.
and 90.8 metres 3,305 kc/s
A. M.

7-30 B. M. Devalankar of Poona: Sanai Raag Prabhat 7-50 Saraswathi Faterpekar 8-30 For Children 11-30 Recorded Programme 12-45 Savouries of Repute talk by Hilda Flanders 1-0 For Children 1-30 Radio Quartet 5-30 'Rana Pratap' historical Gujerati play By Krishna Jaman 6-15 B. C. Mukerji and Party Bengali Chorous with orchestral accompaniment 6-30 Evensong From Afghan Church 7-35 Life's Little Ironies Ain't Love Grand? talk in Marathi by Daya Paranjpe 7-50 Yusuf Effendi 8-15 Prof. Mohammed Khan: Been Puriya 8-30 Ratnaprabha 8-40 Yusuf Effendi Ghazal and Naat 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Prof. Mohamed Khan: Been Mishra Mand 9-30 News 9-45 review by A. F. S. Talyarkhan 10-0 Vishnupant Pagnis, Bhajans; 10-45 H Khan Mastana film songs.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION 1.
A. M.

8-0 Tarabai of Gadag 8-25 Abdul Aziz Khan 9-10 Ratan Piya 9-30 Asad Ali Khan 9-45 For Jack and Jill A fairy tale by Kuntal Kumari Children's Competition Basant Ritu: A geet by Children
TRANSMISSION 11.
P. M.

12-30 Indian. Instruments and Instrumentalists 1-30 Classical Music.

TRANSMISSION 111

5-0 Asad Ali 5-25 Tarabai 6-0 Abdul Aziz Khan 6-30 For Villagers Only Market Rates at 7 p.m. 7-30 Tarabai 8-0 Dastango talk in Hindustani by Mulla Wahid 8-15 Raja Rajini significance Bhupali AIR Orchestra 8-25 Hamsa Sandesh 8-50 Abdul Aziz Khan 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Sports Review Relayed from Lahore 10-0 Haider Husain 10-15 Tarabai 10-35 Abdul Aziz Khan 10-55 News

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION 1
31.4 metres 9,565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi 1
TRANSMISSION 11
31.4 metres. 9,565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi 1
TRANSMISSION 111
36 metres, 3,495 kc/s.
P. M.

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi 1 6-30 Manohar 6-40 B. S. Rawat 6-55 Abdul Aziz Khan 7-15 Asad Ali 7-30 to 10-0 Programmes as in Delhi 1 10-0 An Orchestral Concert 10-15 Orchestral Concert (Contd). 10-55 News

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres. 810 kc/s, and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
A. M.

8-36 Jantri Sangha; Bhairo by S. L. Das 8-51 Kamalabala 9-11 Indu Bala 9-31 Pulin Bal 9-46 Babalrani 10-1 Ramkrishna Misra; 10-21 Music Lessons By P. K. Mullick 10-51 Stage and Screen review in Bengali by Spectator 11-6 Morning Concert By G. H. Orchestra Interludes. News.
P.M.

5-36 Children's Service. 6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Uttara Devi. 7-36 Santosh Sen Gupta. 7-51 Suprabha Ghose. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Radaharany. 8-41 Nazir Hossain and Partv. 9-6 Calcutta Symphony Orchestra. 10-6 News (approx) Orchestra (Contd.).

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
A.M.

8-0 Naatiya Qawwali. 8-10 Bahar Bai. 8-25 Khyber Orchestra: Dadra. 8-30 Mohd. Shafi. 8-48 Shamshad Bai Huiruwali.
P.M.

1-0 Shamshad Bai Hujruwali. 1-35 Khyber Orchestra. 1-40 Bahar Bai. 1-55 Ghulam Rasul Peshora. 2-10 Tamancha Jan. 5-30 Aurton ki Duniya. A programme for women. 6-30 Khabare Atare. 7-30 Mohd Shafi. 7-45 Waziris, talk in Hindustani by Amir Hamza Khan. 8-0 Tamancha Jan. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra. 8-25 Ghulam Rasul Peshora. 8-40 Bahar Bai. 9-0 Mohd. Shafi. 9-10 News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Galaxy of Stars.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
P.M.

6-0 Vatsalabai Kumthekar of Bombay. 6-30 to 7-0 Manohar Kapoor. 7-15 Waris Shah Day Punjabi Mushaira. 8-15 Novel in Relation to Society talk in Hindustani by M. D. Taseer. 8-30 Haider Bukhsh. 8-35 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 9-5 Manohar Kapoor and Vatsalabai. 9-15 News, Weather. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Sports, review by G. D. Sondhi. 10-0 Airvoice Orchestra. 10-10 Manohar Kapoor. 10-30 Vatsalabai.
P. M.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mv/s (13.97 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15-18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).
GSF 15-14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).
P. M.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 Spirit of Exploration talk by Admiral Sir William Goodenough. 7-50 Troise and his Mandoliers. 8-30 BBC Northern Orchestra. 9-15 Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 9-35 A Religious Service.

Rs. 75,000 COLLECTED

Bombay's Donations To Haripura Congress

"The Bombay collections for Haripura Session of the Congress have amounted to Rs. 75,000. The Cotton Share and Yarn Markets have donated liberally. Also the Shree Mahajan Association and several mill-owners contributed munificently." So said Mr. Chotubhai Marfatia, Treasurer of the Haripura Congress Reception Committee who had been in Bombay while leaving for Haripura on Saturday.

He further appealed to the merchants and associations in the City who have not given their donation to contribute their mite to the Haripura Bombay collection. The donations may be forwarded to the care of the Reception Committee, Haripura.

Further information can be had from the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Staff Union, Marwadi Bazaar (phone 20189).

Messrs. Hiralal Dave, member of the B. P. C. C., and Ramkrishna Mehta did yeoman's service in collecting the fund. Besides Rs. 5,000 collected several promises of further donations have been made.

ANOTHER BRITISH VESSEL BOMBED?

BARCELONA Feb. 5.

Another British vessel was bombed off Barcelona last night, according to an unconfirmed report received here. No damage has been done.—Reuter.

LONDON SATISFIED WITH ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON—the Italian intimation has been received with satisfaction here where it is learned the situation arising from yesterday's bombing of the "Alcira" is under the closest consideration. It is understood instructions have been sent to British Naval vessels operating on the Nyon Control to attack any submarine found submerged near a recognised trade route.—Reuter.

Italy To Strengthen Anti-Piracy Patrol

ROME, Feb. 5.

Italy has agreed to strengthen her anti-piracy patrol in accordance with the proposals of great Britain.

BRITAIN TO TAKE STERN ACTION

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Following a meeting of British Ministers at Downing Street, today, stern action is expected regarding yesterday's aerial attack on the "Algira". If enquiries confirm the report that the attack was made by insurgents, Britain will strongly protest to Genl. Franco and demand compensation.—Reuter.

HOUSING BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

President Roosevelt has signed the Housing Bill.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The results of Empire games are as under:—

High Jumps:—Thacker (South Africa), six feet, 5-1|8th inches is the Games record, Heffernan (Australia) six feet two inches, Shetliffe (Australia) six feet 2.2 inches Pereira was eighth with five feet 11-3|4.

PERPETUATING INSPECTOR CAMA'S MEMORY

Committee Appointed

To consider measures for the perpetuation of the memory of the late Mr. L. N. Cama, Sub-Inspector, Excise Department, who was murderously assaulted, while on duty, a meeting was held at Dr. Sir J. J. Mody Memorial Hall, on Saturday, at 6 p. m., when Mr K. F. Nariman presided.

AT DUTY'S ALTAR

Addressing the gathering of ladies and gentlemen who attended in a good number, the president, referred to the mournful and sorrowful occasion and paid tribute to one who had sacrificed his life at the altar of his duty, and for the cause of his country.

SIGNIFICANT QUALITIES

Though, personally, he did not know the young man, he had heard, and read the life of this young man, Lovji N. Cama, as one gifted with qualities of a talented speaker. He indeed set up a noble example, not only to younger generation, in the discharge of his duty, but also the Parsi community in particular and the country in general, who, like a true Zoroastrian, faced death at the hands of his assailants.

But he was sincerely sorry to have to express that the promising career of a youth of 26 was cut short. He sacrificed his life in the discharge of his duties, which showed the true nobility and character

THE RESOLUTION

He then read out the resolution which was to the effect that the meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. L. N. Cama desired to put on record its deep sense of regret at the sad and premature death of one, who, during his short period of life, rendered useful services in different capacities, but pre-eminently as an excise officer of the Government of Bombay.

MODEL EXAMPLE

Miss N. D. Contractor, expressing her sorrow, referred to the tragic death and how, the deceased in spite of the caution given to him by his sepoy, to escape from the imminent danger, boldly adhered to the post of his duty. Though, mostly, such examples are read in books and novels, the noble deed depicted in the life of L. N. Cama, setting a model example to younger generation to emulate.

COLLEGE CAREER

Rev. Father Duhr, seconding the resolution, said, that the youth was his old student, at the St. Xavier's College, and that he could make him out from a photograph brought to him. He then recapitulated the ideal school life of the boy, and the originality he displayed during his career.

He then expressed his deep sympathy with the bereaved family. The whole of St. Xavier's College was proud of him.

BEST FRIEND

Mr. H. R. Sayani, supporting the resolution, giving an example of the youth's noble character, in a tennis court, 10 years ago, pointed out how juniors looked upon him as their best friend, philosopher and guide. Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla also supported the resolution.

The second resolution which was proposed by Mr. Rustom J. J. Mody, extended the meeting's heartfelt condolences to Khan Sahib N C. Cama and his bereaved family.

This was seconded and supported by Miss Khorshed Bhadra and Mr. Barjor M. Mistri respectively.

Mr. A. R. Munshi moved the resolution, to start a desirable scheme for perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Lovji N. Cama, in a fitting manner, and, for that purpose, a committee was appointed to collect funds and carry out the purpose of the resolution.

Among the messages of condolences that were read to the meeting, were those from the Collector of Bombay Presidency Magistrate, Excise Commissioner and others.

ALIGARH'S RECEPTION TO JINNAH

ALIGARH, Feb. 5.

Scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed at Aligarh Station, on Mr. M. A. Jinnah's arrival here to-day

When the train steamed in the Station resounded with deafening shouts of "Allah O Akbar," and "Muslim League Zindabad."

Mr. Jinnah, who was accompanied by Nawabzada Likat Ali Khan, was taken in a procession.

Volunteers holding the League Flag with drums and band headed the procession

Mr. Jinnah was seated in a horsedrawn Coach, along with Sir Ziauddin and Professor Halim, Pro-vice-Chancellor.

About 30,000 people, including a large number of students, participated in the procession which passed through decorated streets.

Mr. Jinnah was garlanded by many people including depressed cla

Punjabi merchants presented Mr. Jinnah with an address and purse.

Flowers were showered from balconies.

The procession terminated at the University premises.

Mr. Jinnah addressed a meeting in the Strachey Hall, and attended an "At Home" by Majlis Islamia.

He was entertained to dinner by Nawab Sadar Yarjung.—A. P.

Role Of Music In A Changing World

Plea For Research, Experiment And Orchestration

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

The following are extracts from the Convocation Address delivered by H. H. Maharana of Dharampur at the Prayag Sangeet Samiti, today:—

Three Convocation Addresses have preceded this. Three distinguished sons of India and patrons of art and music have addressed you before me.

Grateful as I am to the Samiti for the courtesy extended to me to deliver this year's Convocation Address to the graduates and the successful students of the Samiti, and conscious as I am of my own limitations to do full justice to the task impressed on me, I am not quite so sure in my mind if a better and a more suitable choice could not have been made.

ART IS ETERNAL

You know, here in India, as elsewhere in the world, there are two schools of thought, one school always looking to the past, drawing inspiration from the past, glorifying and reverencing the past and often contemptuous of the present, and the other school taking the quite opposite view, condemning everything that is of the past and adoring everything of the present. The truth, I think, lies somewhere between these two.

The past is useful so long as it serves the present with inspiration, guidance and hope. The present is equally useful to enrich the past and to help the future. In fact, as our "rishis" and seers have repeatedly asserted that in real living, in real liberated life, there is neither past, present nor future. They exist only in illusion, in unreality. There is only one living eternal present, and that is Now.

In true art, likewise, there is neither past, present nor future. All immortal works of art are beyond time, race or personality. Truth, as we know, is one and universal. There is no such a thing as Hindu Truth, Christian Truth, Muslim Truth or German or Chinese Truth, though their modes of expression do vary from country to country, from people to people. In their vital essence Truth is one and eternal.

So is art, however different it may be in its surface appearance. The creative urge, like all fundamental forces in life and nature, is the same. Poets, painters, musicians and dancers feel, react and create in an identical manner. Of course, their technique, mannerisms and styles differ according to the genius of the race and the individual.

That is why the dramas of Kalidas or Shakespeare, poems of Shelley or Hafiz, musical pieces of Mozart or Tan Sen, sculptures of Rodin or of the unknown carvers of the Elephanta transcend all limitations of nationality, colour prejudice and creedal differences and make an universal appeal.

There is really nothing sacrosanct about the past. The past was only the parent of the present as the present is the parent of the future. Every age and epoch brings its particular gifts as every season brings its flowers and fruits. It is the Law of Life.

MUSIC IN A CHANGING WORLD

Notice also the changes that are taking place in the hearts and minds of men to-day. See how old theories are being exploded and new ones taking their place; how men's visions are changing to newer perspectives and how man's aspirations take new turns. New hopes are agitating men's hearts, new thoughts are taking births in their brains, new motives actuating their actions. There is a new world struggling to take birth with new ideals and ambitions. Internationalism is the keynote of our times in spite of the seeming fervour of nationalism.

Now, to us gathered here for an ostensibly artistic purpose, have all these changes any meaning or significance? Have they a message to us, musicians and music lovers, and can we too be influenced by them, be profited by them? I venture to say that these new stirrings, new changes that are beating all about us, like the restless waves of an ocean, have a profound significance to us, a message of practical value, a lesson of deep import.

What have all these to do with music or Sangeet Samiti, you may ask? I wish to submit that they have a vital practical value to the future of Indian music and hence have I, even at the risk of appearing a little pedantic and slightly metaphysical, harped on this aspect of the problem that faces us all around, in our social life, in our religious life, in our economic life and in our political life. With all our rich heritage in the art and science of music, we have so far contributed little to the sum total of world's knowledge of music.

Have you paused to enquire what the West has been doing for the past so many decades in this direction? Do you know they are trying to work out some of our ancient ideas into realities? Do you know that music is being put to use for curing diseases, for culturing seeds, for enriching colour combinations, for creating suitable environments for motherhood and children in the nursery, for helping artists in their moods?

Western music, in the very recent years, has taken enormous strides in all directions, in the development of orchestration, chamber music, operatic music and even jazz. It is amazing how they go on repeatedly experimenting and adding to the richness of both the theory and practice of their music. As a regular film-goer I know what new and, at times, novel methods of musical shows are created by both the producers and artistes. One feels the living throbbing quality of their music even if one does not understand it perfectly.

This has been possible only by bold experimentation, by ever willing to change from better to best and from never being satisfied with what is already existing. It is the desire to be continually creative, to be different, to be new, that is the secret of their success.

What have we, in India, done in this direction? Where are the experimenters who have dread to be themselves? Where are the musicians who dared to throw a challenge to traditions, to give up the beaten track, to evolve something new and beautiful that would be suggestive of his individual genius and of the time?

Many of us, even learned musicians, hardly realise the possibilities. We are so much enamoured of the wealth of our own culture that, like misers, we wish to hoard our treasures in dark dismal corners, to take a selfish delight in our possessions and not bring them out to the open market for speculation, for exchange, for currency. You know the old proverb which says "Nothing venture nothing gain". Look around you and see what changes are going on in every aspect of our life.

The present apathy, indifference, fear and lack of initiative must go. Musical conferences like the one we have to-day, and academies like the Prayag Sangeet Samiti, and scholars and professional musicians like the ones gathered here, all must take an intelligent interest in the future of our music.

We must try new experiments, new methods of teaching, new forms of expression. We meet in these conferences not merely for the purpose of listening to famous "Ustads" and learned essays on the theories of music, but to find ways and means of discovering new paths for our music, for considering the possibilities of its advancement in ever so many new directions. All art is one vast experimentation, and who dare say "Finis" to any art? Certainly not to music which is as vast, deep, profound and complex as life itself.

I believe in the young and know the future of our music is in their hands. They are not so much hampered by traditions and usages as the elders are, and they have imagination and idealism. I wish to plead with them. Some of them may end in being mere amateurs, and some may become professional musicians. Both amateurs and professionals have a great and useful part to play in the development and preservation of our music.

We know that there are subtle prejudices in our music. How some of us prefer one system or style for another; how we patronise and praise professional musicians and discourage amateur artistes. Even among the musicians themselves there is a kind of untouchability. Arrogance and snobbery are bound to exist so long as human nature is what it is. But, if our music is to have a future and to progress rapidly along the desired lines, there must be a change of attitude in the minds of all, both artistes and patrons.

I believe in the amateur and know that he has his part to play as the best of our professionals. In fact, I believe that the amateur could do a lot more in the way of research and study, as he is less of a slave to styles and schools and has a more liberal outlook.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that more and more amateur artistes are coming forward to expound Indian music, vocal, instrumental and dance art. The radio has wrought a wonderful change in the attitude of the public. Talkies have also played a part in this transformation. Music, if it is to play its destined part in the cultural life of India, must be lifted from its present plight of being the monopoly of a caste or class and be taught to every boy and girl in the land. The idea is not to make a musician of every child and thus over-crowd that already over-crowded profession, but to raise the general cultural level of the nation.

SYMPHONIC MUSIC AND ORCHESTRATION

Some of you may know that I am a great believer in orchestration and an advocate of symphonic music. What passes for such in India to-day is not the real thing. Orchestration does not mean increase of either instruments or of volume. It means the richness and the happy blending of melodies and harmonies. There is a great future for orchestral music in India, and both Radio and Talkie demand a quick growth of this type of music.

In Java they have achieved remarkable results in orchestration. Javanese music, like Indian music, is linear and melodic. Some of the soft notes they play on their Gamelan are extremely intriguing. Thanks to the joint efforts and experiments of Dutch musicians and Javanese artistes, they have been able to evolve a strikingly impressive orchestration. It has an appeal alike to the European and the native. One of the attractive features of the programmes of the Java Broadcasting Station is the periodical presentation of Javanese Orchestra music.

What Java has done Indians can well do. I hear similar experiments have been successfully made in the State of Mysore with the co-operation of a German Director and Indian musicians. I rejoiced in Japan also this successful orchestration of Oriental music to meet the modern demands.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru faces a poser from Sardar Vallabhbhai at Wardha.

Mahatma moves out of his cottage.

"Adopting Italian & Japanese Methods"

Philby's Charge Against United Kingdom

Duce Believes Italy's Navy Stronger Than Britain's?

LONDON, (By Mail).

In expressing our horror of Italian atrocities in Abyssinia, we are apt to forget that the Italians are watching with equal horror our own atrocities in Arabia; and there is no reason to believe that their knowledge is less authentic than our own, writes H. St. J. Philby in the current issue of the "World Review."

According to Philby "from reliable sources Italy has obtained the information that British forces have been bombing Arab villages unable to retain the compliment in the same way. This is surely the apotheosis of the horrors we condemned in Addis Ababa?" The writer points out that Britain does not wish to be bullied by the Germans into something Britain does not want to do. "Why should we bully the Arabs in a more violent way than Hitler has been attempting to bully us. We should get it perfectly clear that the Arabs do not wish to be ruled by Great Britain or any other Power; they will be satisfied with nothing short of complete independence. This means that Britain, in her attempt to curtail the independence of South Arabia, her latest acquisition, must use terrorism, the very terrorism we deplore in others. The British Government defends this terrorism as the "most humane method of keeping peace in the out posts of the Empire." We are told that inhabitants of the villages to be bombed are given full warning in order that they may have time to evacuate. Whether explosive or tear gas bombs are used makes little difference, one is cruel refinement of the other. It was even reported in June that British aeroplanes used poison gas on Manqua. One connot say for certain whether this is true, but it very well may be, and shocks the world, as the world is shocking us at the moment."

WIPING OUT WITH TERRORISM

The writer concludes: "There is a seething undercurrent of rebellion in South Arabia, a passive defence against encroachment that the British Government is trying to wipe out with terrorism. A Sultan who merely denounced the 1917 treaty has been imprisoned at Mukala as hostage for the behaviour of other Sultans, who are naturally angry at the reduction of their power. This imprisonment was a high-handed action, which among our other atrocities, should serve to wipe some of the smugness from our smile. Britain is beginning to adopt Italian and Japanese methods. The Government boasts of "straight" news in Arabic from Daventry. But what kind of British news do the Arabs receive from our controlled broadcasting stations in Jerusalem?"

KING FAROUK AND INDIAN MUSLIMS

The outspoken speech of the Rector of El Azhar University, the highest Muslim ecclesiastical authority in Egypt, has brought the problem of King Farouk's Caliphate once more in the forefront, says a message from Berlin.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" of January 19 declares that the speech was not made without the consent of the King and is confirmed by the news that His Highness the Aga Khan is expected to pay a visit to King Farouk, shortly after the end of the royal honeymoon, in order to discuss the attitude of Indian Muslims.

FEDERATION PROBLEM

Observers in Whitehall who look forward to the complete federation of India refuse to be concerned at the hostile resolution passed unanimously by the Lower House of the United Provinces Legislature, asserts the "Birmingham Post".

"From the first", declares the "Post", "this organisation (The Muslim League) has been consistent in opposing federation. They fear dominating from the Federal centre by the Hindu majority which must have control there:. In the United Provinces Legislature Congress has a large majority, and its Hinduism seems to have turned a debate on the Muslim resolution into a communal riot of verbiage. But Congress also has opposed federation on the varied different pretext that the Indian Princes representation at the centre will make for strong conservatism."

"Congressmen in the United Provinces therefore could not vote against the Muslim motion without looking ridiculous, and it went through in a way that is more spectacular than menacing."

IRISH CONSTITUTION

LONDON—According to reports here arrangements have been made for summoning from Southern Ireland and from other parts of the British Isles all the members of council of the Irish Loyalist Imperial Federation to a special conference in London to discuss the new constitutional position with special reference to the British citizenship rights abroad of Southern Irish loyalists.

It has now been decided, however, to postpone this conference until the Anglo-Irish discussions in Downing street are closed finally. Meantime, it is proposed to ask elucidatory questions in both Houses of Parliament early in February.

A message from Geneva says that 1,900 Chinese nationals permanently residing in Yokohama have decided at the risk of their own lives to support by word and by deed the regime of Marshal Chiang-Kai-shek.

PLANTS FOR TEXTILES.

It is not generally known that the Japanese Government has actively fostered, in the course of the past two years, the erection of plants for artificial textiles. Several of these plants are already in operation. Their products however are destined for the time being, for inland use only.

The Government is determined to replace as much cotton and wool, as possible by substitute products, manufactured in the country. A recently promulgated decree forbids the making of pure cotton or wool products, and compels the weavers to use at least 20 per cent artificial yarn for new fabrics.

The new measures are very unpopular in manufacturing circles, as it may lead to a further weakening of the market, which is already suffering through reduced home consumption and loss of exports.

LONDON—The latest issue of the "Basler Nachrichten" contains a report that Washington is considering whether she should take measures against the continued interference by Italy in many of "key-Republic" of Central and South America.

The Fascist Government does not confine its activities to subsidising newspaper and radio-emissions; it also sells armaments at extremely low prices. Particularly objection is taken to a recent "deal" in which Nicaragua was given more than 500 tons of war-material without any visible counter-payment.

The American Government, which possesses an option for the building of a "second Panama canal" over the Nicaragua Isthumus, is anxious, lest the concession should be cancelled as a result of Fascist influence.

IL DUCE'S BOAST?

Meanwhile, another source says that a plan to annex French Riviera to Italy and a boast that Italy's navy is stronger than that of Britain is Mussolini's latest outburst. Mussolini, spoke very frankly about coming events in Europe to a small and very select gathering of notables on December 29 at the home of his daughter Countess Edda Ciano, The Duce allowed it to be understood that the month of March might have a certain importance.

I am told that he brought up the weakness of the British fleet and the superiority of Italy's fleet in this connection. He also evoked the possibility of Italy's reconquering in the near future a certain province which for about a century has no longer belonged to Italy This is presumed to refer to that part of south-eastern France, including the Riviera, ceded to France by Sardinia in 1860

But the American "New York Times" reveals that Italy is really aiming at strengthening her hand in Austria and Hungary, against Nazi Germany. If Italy realises her plan to add a pact with Rumania to that with Yugoslavia and follow this up with a Czechoslovak pact, says the "Herald", there might be found, a basis for realisation of Dr. Schuschnigg's ideal of a Vienna-Prague-Budapest triangle, which German opposition has so far made impracticable.

This, however assumes that Italy will really play with Austria and Hungary and not against them with Berlin which would like to make Austria and Hungary merely a corridor through which to reach Rumanian oil and Yugoslav ores. And Austria has had experience enough of how rapidly Italy's opposition to Germany's designs against Italy's friends can give way to acquiescence.

BHIL PEASANTS MEETING

Remission Of Revenue Of Past Year Demanded

(From Our Correspondent.)

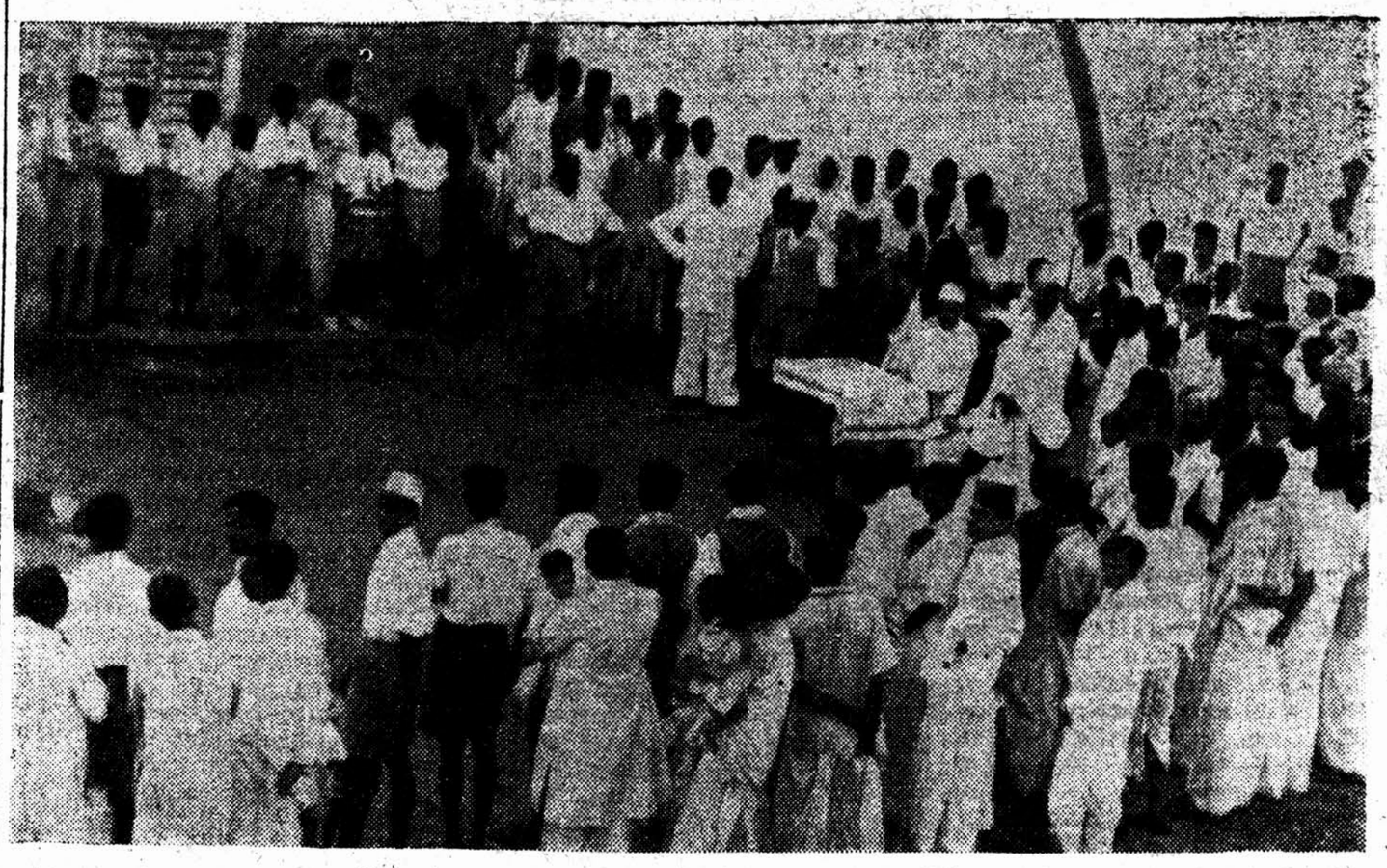
DOHAD (By Mail).

That the Bombay Congress Ministry should at once remit the land revenue of 1936-37 and suspend collection of the revenue of 1937-38 was the plea put forward by Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Secy., Gujerat Kisan Committee, speaking at a meeting of the Bhil peasants held at Limbdi (Jhalod).

He appealed to peasants to muster strong at Limbdi Conference which is to be presided over by Swami Sahajanand.

The Conference will be held on the 11th February.

A special meeting of representatives of the All-India Sikh Youth League was held at Rawalpindi to discuss the present position of Sikhs in Congress. Representatives from Delhi, Poona, Lahore, Cawnpore, Agra, Peshawar, Bombay and Rawalpindi attended



Syt. Gulzarilal Nanda presided at the rally of the Kamgar Nagar Seva Mandal Volunteers at Worli on Sunday last. Photo shows Mr. Bolan addressing the Volunteers.

HAZARIBAGH HUNGER-STRIKE

Condition Of Three Prisoners Said To Be Serious

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Grave news come from Bihar that three out of seventeen political prisoners on hunger-strike in Hazaribagh Jail are in a serious condition. According to a Patna message, the Premier is reported to have stated publicly that at no time since their accepting office have "relations between Governor and himself become so strained".

The Governor's contention appears to be that he has to consider the ultimate effect of immediate release. It is mentioned that the Governor, in order to show personal interest, sent fruits to the five Congressmen who were hunger-striking in front of the Government House. Telegraphic and telephonic consultations are said to be going on as both parties are seeking advice from New Delhi and Wardha respectively.

GWALIOR REVENUE REPORT

Peasants Faced With Terrible Poverty

GWALIOR, (By Mail).

The Administration Report of the Revenue Department, Gwalior State for the year 1936-37 says that the year under report showed fair recovery in the prices of agricultural products and it seemed that there would be no occasion for any remission this year on the score of acute depression. But this was more or less neutralised by the damage done to the crops first by deficient and irregular rainfall and later by frost, hailstorms or rust in some parts of the State.

Arrears of land revenue to the extent of about 60 lacs were written off. During the year under report rainfall was insufficient and irregularly distributed. The financial condition of the peasantry was far from satisfactory due to the damage done to crops in both the harvests and to the steadily increasing burden of indebtedness. Even the slight upward movement in the price level did not help much towards making the outlook brighter and destitution was looming large when, remissions and suspensions, the peasant was enabled to tide over the difficult times.

The total area irrigated during the year under report was 1,71,313 bighas as compared with 1,40,213 bighas in 1935-36. This increase in irrigated area has been mainly due to the Harsi Irrigation system having started working.

The revenue assessed on the total irrigated area was Rs. 3,02,510. Similar to the arrears of land revenue, the arrears of the water-cess amounting to Rs. 2,22,972 were ordered to be written off.

The total income from customs and excise was Rs. 45,87,013 as against Rs. 41,80,167 of the year 1935-36. The increase of Rs. 4,06,846 was due to an increase in the volume of export and import trade of dutiable articles.

The Commander-in-Chief accompanied by Lady Cassels visited the All-India Ambulance Competitions Camp in the Irwin Stadium and spent about an hour going round the camp and watching the competitions

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Every housewife will be well advised to keep a few English Fowls in her backyard for better quality eggs for her children. The Asian Poultry Institute of 11, Kennet Road, Poona is organised for the Poultry Propaganda work. (Advt).

Constitutional Reforms In Patiala

Committee Appointed To Report On Subject: Ruler's Instructions To Committee

PATIALA, (By Mail.)

The following Communique has been issued by Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan, Prime Minister, Patiala:

"His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala has had for sometime past under his consideration the question of Constitutional and Administrative Reforms for the Patiala State with the object of associating in an increasing measure the subject of his State with legislation and administration through a constitutional machinery to be set up in the State and he has accordingly been pleased to appoint a Committee with Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan, the Prime Minister, as its Chairman to consider and formulate proposals and submit the same within the next six months with a view to achieve the object mentioned above.

"It is understood that after the preliminary data have been collected the Committee will take steps to establish contacts with public opinion in the State on various issued arising under the contemplated scheme of Constitutional Reforms."

The Maharaja of Patiala has addressed the following letter to Nawab Sir Liaqat Khan:

"My dear Prime Minister Hyat, During the last few years I have been seriously thinking of introducing measures of Reform in the State with a view to give my subjects a definite voice and share in the making of laws and the administration thereof in the State. You will remember that I have had repeated discussions with you and your colleagues for sometime past on this matter. I think the time has arrived when we must take definite action to give effect to the ideas which have been engaging my mind and your mind. But it is impossible for me as the Sovereign of this State to say what those measures should be unless and until the existing position has been carefully examined and comprehensively reviewed not only in the light of existing facts but also with an eye on the necessity of developing on proper lines a sense of civic and political duty among the people. I am, therefore, anxious that you should take this work in hand and be the Chairman of the Committee which for the present will consist of 1. Yourself as Chairman and 2. Raja Hari Kishan Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E., R.B., Revenue Minister, 3 Major K. M. Panikar, Foreign Minister. 4. Captain M. N. Raina, Minister of Law and Appeals. 5. Major S. Ajmer Singh, Accountant General as members.

I shall expect this Committee to submit to me proposals at as early a date as possible within the next six months. In approaching your work I should expect you to bear in mind the different interests in the State, the stage of educational development at which my people have already arrived and the progress which they are likely to make with the further development of educational facilities in the State.

You will also remember that the bulk of the people are agriculturists and nothing will please me more than a scheme which may tend to strengthen their economic position and to remove such legitimate grievances, if any, of the agricultural population as you may find to be existing under the present system. Apart from administrative measures which may be necessary for the betterment of their economic position I think much will depend upon the character of legislation that may be passed in future in their behalf. Your Committee will, I trust, apply its mind to the question of feasibility of setting up a Constitutional Assembly where the representatives of the people may may have an ample opportunity of expressing their views on legislative and administrative measures. How far these views shall be binding on the Government of the future is a matter on which I should also expect your Committee to advise.

In framing your proposals about the powers of any Assembly that you may recommend to be established I have no doubt that you will attach sufficient importance to the position of the Sovereign of this State who has always enjoyed the prerogative of veto and must continue to exercise that privilege in future over legislation. The nature and the extent of his prerogative generally may well be considered and put beyond doubt.

For any such machinery to be established the Committee will no doubt have to consider whether the Assembly must be wholly elected or partly elected and partly nominated. I shall also expect the Committee to make recommendations in respect of franchise if the Committee should arrive at the conclusion that having regard to the totality of circumstances popular representation should be conceded. It is also necessary that you should bear in mind the relation of your recommendations to the finances of the State and make suitable recommendations in that behalf.

"While I should like to have your recommendations as regards the reforms at the top I should also welcome similar recommendations with regard to the establishment on a suitable basis of local bodies charged with the administration of local affairs.

"I have deliberately refrained from giving you any exact terms of reference and while I have indicated to you the direction in which my mind is working I do not wish to impose on you or your Committee any restrictions so far as the character and extent of your recommendations and the machinery for giving effect to these recommendations are concerned.

"In short at this stage I am giving you and the Committee a free hand so that the entire subject may be thoroughly examined by you and I may have a well-considered and comprehensive report.

"In this connectinon you will also take suitable steps to establish contacts with the people of this State and invite the officials to express their opinion on the subject.

"I shall anxiously watch the progress of your work on this Committee."—A. P.

HE TOOK DELIVERY OF BOYCOTTED CLOVES

Public Resentment Against Pondicherry Merchant

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 3.

One Mr. Upputtur Natesa Shettiar of Pondicherry has taken delivery of the Zanzibar Cloves which were boycotted by the British Indian Merchants 'en bloc'. Widespread resentment against the action of the merchant concerned prevails throughout Pondicherry and protest meetings are being arranged all over the town.

At a protest meeting held recently the following resolution was passed:—

"It was finally resolved to approach the merchant concerned and move him to abandon the goods which he had taken delivery of or otherwise to offer satyagraha before his shop".—United Press.

Prisoners Plead For China

Congress President Asked To Send Material Help

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

In the course of a letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, 109 political prisoners who have been repatriated from the Andamans and now lodged in the Alipore Central Jail, have made an appeal to him, and through him to the Nation, to whole-heartedly respond to the appeal made to the Congress President by General Chu Teh, Commander of the 9th Route Army of China for assistance.

As means of assistance, the prisoners have also suggested the formation of a Committee against war and Fascism throughout the whole of India as an integral part of the anti-Fascist world front, popularising the cause for which China and Spain are fighting today, collecting and sending material help, arranging for sending volunteers, nurses and doctors, organising boycott of Japanese goods and preventing shipments of war materials to Japan and Spain by organising sailors and dock-workers to that effect.

In conclusion, the prisoners have stated: "We would like to inform you that we are extremely anxious and eager to add our contribution to that of the nation. We request you to arrange so that we can contribute our maximum help in response to General Chu Teh's appeal. —United Press.

SOCIAL REFORM MARRIAGE

A "social reform" marriage took place on Sunday last, when Miss Vimala Tidke, a nurse in the K. E. M. Hospital, Christian by birth, was married to Dr. T. K. Gokhale M.B.B.S., of Hubli Chitpavan Brahmin.

Dr. Gokhale is a demonstrator in the K. E. M. Hospital and also practises at Matunga.

Miss Tidke was converted to Hinduism shortly before the marriege, by Mr. Sunderrao Vaidya, of the Hindu Missionary Society, Mr. Deodhar performed the Kanyadan ceremony at the marriage. The guests were entertained at a dinner party at the Tambe Bhuvan, Fort.

C. S. P. GROUP DISAFFILIATED

KARACHI, Feb. 4.

The All India Congress Socialist Party has disaffiliated the Sind Provincial Socialist Group owing to the latter's alleged inactivity.

An officer deputed by the All-India Organisation will soon visit Karachi to reorganise the Socialist Party in the province.—United Press.

"Constitutional Reforms" For Patiala

PATIALA, (By Mail).

The following Communique has been issued by Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan Prime Minister, Patiala:—

"His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala has had for sometime past under his consideration the question of Constitutional and Administrative Reforms for the Patiala State with the object of associating in an increasing measure the subjects of his State with legislation and administration through a constitutional machinery to be set up in the State and he has accordingly been pleased to appoint a Committee with Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan the Prime Minister, as its Chairman to consider and formulate proposals and submit the same within the next six months with a view to achieve the object mentioned above.—A. P.

Cocoa Crisis On Gold Coast

The people of the Gold Coast say that the country is being brought to economic ruin by the low price at which cocoa is being marketed, owing to the operations of the Cocoa Pool. The native grower is faced with poverty.

The African Morning Post declares in an editorial: "We are convinced that the present price offered for cocoa does not fairly reflect on the supply and demand position despite all statements to the contrary. We refuse to accept the statement that the Pool has for its ultimate objective the interests of the cocoa farmer."

The farmers reject the suggestion that the low price is due to an excessive crop. The Gold Coast produces nearly 50 per cent of the world's cocoa, and it should therefore be in a position to regulate price which cannot be challenged.

The African Morning Post asks why there should be a Cocoa Pool at all, "whether the objective is to benefit the cocoa farmer or to eliminate the middleman in the interests of the farmers. The country's demand is "Serap the Pool," and we think it time that the Government took a hand in supporting the farmers by fixing prices are a reasonable level to enable (1) the African producer to produce efficiently: (2) the Government to govern effectively, and (3) the progress of the colony to be maintained

The opinion seems to be growing that the Pool must be fought and the necessary sacrifices borne to make the fight successful.

An important Conference was held in the Legislative Council Chamber at Accra on November 18, at which were present the Governor Sir Arnold Hodson, the Colonial Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Secretary for Native affairs, and the Director of Agriculture, the Chiefs of the Gold Coast and representatives of the cocoa-buying firms. Nana, Sir Ofori Atta, Omanhene of Akim Abuakwa, speaking for the Chiefs, said that the Gold Coast farmers had always maintained good relations with the merchants and had been content with the price offered them for their cocoa. What therefore was the reason for the merchants to combine and form the so-called "Pool"?

Mr. Cadbury, on behalf of the merchants, read a statement explaining the agreement made between the firms and the reasons for it. He said that the merchants had not formed a "pool." What they had done was to form a buying arrangement with a view to the orderly marketing of the entire cocoa crop. A large number of firms of good standing, such as Frames Agency, Delbancos, Haddock Parker, Grace Brothers, Willard Hawse, Tobler Chocolate, had gone away from the Gold Coast because they could not afford to remain making losses on cocoa. The price last year was very good especially after five years of depression. But early this year the price of cocoa began to drop.

In the Spring the firms must have had about 100,000 tons of cocoa unsold on their hands at an average price of £48 a ton, and the price dropped to £37 a ton. The huge loss which resulted swallowed up the trading profits made by the good cocoa price The agreement was concluded to prevent losses by cutting out certain abuses, and not to control prices

"It is our determination," said Mr Cadbury "to pay to the farmers the full market price for his produce, deducting only the actual costs of collecting and delivering the cocoa to the customer The cost to us is about £7 10. 0. a ton on to-day's price. Every penny of this is paid out in expenses e.g., Freight Duty"

Mr. Cadbury asked the Chiefs to encourage the farmers to sell direct to the firms It was hoped that a Government scheme for a big Agricultural Bank would be pushed on. He denied the charge brought against the firms of depressing the market intentionally and making prices fall at the beginning of the season in order to buy cheaply and later sell dear. There was no individual or group anywhere that could control the price of such a commodity as cocoa, coffee, rubber, cotton, wheat. It had been tried and had always failed.

An outstanding example was the attempt to control the price of coffee. Before the war coffee was expensive. This year, however, the fifty millionth bag of coffee was burnt in Brazil, but in spite of that the price was lower than ever before

The price of cocoa had begun to fall before anyone had thought of coming to an agreement. Price fall started in the Spring of this year while the firms had about 100,000 tons unsold stock in hand which cost them £48 per ton on the average. In June the price had fallen to about £37 per ton. The firms still held about 50.000 tons of unsold cocoa stock.

Considerable local feeling has been roused by the cocoa crisis, taking the form of a local trade boycott of all foreign goods.

MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

Dr. U. B. Narayanrao, Member Bombay Medical Council, has sent notice of the following resolution to be moved in the meeting to be held on the 14th February:

"In view of the desirability of having one uniform standard of Medical Education in India as accepted by the Health Minister's Conference and in view of the fact that the College of Physicians and Surgeons are contemplating to extend the course of studies for Licentiates' to 4 1/2 years after premedical I. Sc. Course as against the 5 years course after I.Sc., prescribed by the Bombay University for the M. B. B. S., this Council recommends to the Government to abolish the Licentiates' Course as from April, 1938, and to raise the standard of Education in the Medical Schools to that of the University M.B.B.S."

THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE BOMBAY WOMEN'S SPORTS CLUB WAS PERFORMED BY MRS. KUSUMBEN KANIA, WIFE OF HON. MR. JUSTICE KANIA AT MANTRI HOUSE, OPPOSITE OPERA HOUUSE ON FRIDAY. GROUP TAKEN ON THE OCCASION.

COMBINED GROUP OF THE FINALISTS AND RUNNERS UP OF THE BOMBAY PARSI GYMKHANA OPEN LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

AHRAR PARTY MEN CLASH WITH LEAGUERS

Eight Persons Injured

CAWNPORE, Feb. 5.

Eight persons were injured today in a clash between members of the Ahrar Party and the Muslim League at Meston Road.

In order to accord a welcome to Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim, Minister of Communication, U. P. Government, who is arriving here to-morrow, some of the Ahrars went about the Muslim quarters beating drums and urging Muslims to join in the reception. This is said to have been resented by some Muslims, and a free fight followed. Four persons were arrested.

Fearing that the trouble might spread, the shops in the locality closed. The police are guarding the area.

Mr. Pyarelal Sharma, Minister of Education, who happened to be passing through Cawnpore, acquainted himself with the situation.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, is also arriving here tomorrow by aeroplane from Hamirpur to attend the City Political Conference.—A. P.

Sanatanists Protest Against Temple Entry Bill

NADIAD Feb. 4.

Mr. Bapubhai K. Patel writes:—

Nadiad Sanatanists resolved Jagadguru Shardapeeth Rajeshwarashram presiding, to strongly protest against the passing of Temple Entry Bill with indecent haste, encroaching on personal liberties conscious beliefs and old Dharmic Usage

PROF. RANGA AND PUNJAB BAN

Adjournment Motion In Central Assembly?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

I understand that the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government has telegraphed to Prof. Ranga, M.L.A., late this evening, that he would permit him to go to Lahore to preside over the Insurance and Bank Employees' Conference, but that he should not leave the Punjab immediately after the Conference, and accept no other engagements to speak or preside elsewhere in Lahore.

Professor Ranga, is addressing a long letter to the Chief Secretary, protesting against the imposition of such conditions and refusing to accept the Chief Secretary's offer, in such circumstances.

INTRIGUING POINT

The intriguing point about the Punjab Order, is that it is to be in force for 12 months, and as Simla is in the Punjab Province, Professor Ranga will not be able to go to Simla to attend the next Autumn Session of the Assembly, without taking previous consent of the Chief Secretary.

The matter is expected to be raised in the Central Assembly on Monday, by means of an adjournment motion.

Since the advent of Provincial Autonomy the Punjab Government is the only Province which had issued the restraint order against a member of the Central Assembly.

Tribute To Late Mr. Vakil

The following resolution was passed by the Rangbhumi Parishad of Baroda:—

This Parishad records its deep sorrow at the untimely demise of Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil who was a great Art Critic and took very keen interest in all dramatic and stage matters.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Odds-On Favourite Beaten In Eclipse Stakes

A GREAT DAY FOR G. BELL

A record attendance among which were many distinguished visitors witnessed a capital struggle for the princely Eclipse Stakes of India and the fact that an odds on favourite was beaten did not prevent people from cheering the 13-1 winner. Why, carrying the popular jacket of Mr. Svamvur, brought off the seemingly impossible when beating the Gwalior owned Finalist who was backed as if defeat was out of the question. The result made it plain that there can be nothing certain in racing. Probably Finalist could beat Why six times in the week but as the race was run, the son of Walter Gay was worthy winner. All credit must go to George Bell, than whom there is no more conscientious trainer on this side of India. Long out of touch, with fortune, and only acquiring Mr. Svamvur's small string towards the end of the Poona season, he has turned out many winners and has more than held his own against his for fortunate fellow professionals.

Britt who rode Why showed to advantage in the saddle. The Australian light weight jockey is one of our soundest horsemen and on this occasion rode the race of his life

Favourites were generally beaten and such winners as Orient, Nassirwan, Who's Who, Why and Grand March rejoiced the hearts of the bookmakers only.

Bell and Mistry were the most successful trainers of the afternoon, both scoring doubles. Britt and Maxwell rode two winners apiece.

SLOW RUN RACE.

Run in the slow time of 2 min 8 secs the race for the Eclipse Stakes was remarkable for the amazing finishing effort of the favourite. Practically last into the straight Finalist looked to be out of it altogether, but he fairly flew when called by his rider and passing all his rivals save Why was beaten by a neck. Hoyt did not appear to have the luck that was going in the race, for along the back stretch he suddenly fell back on the favourite from a good position and only had his mount striding to his satisfaction a furlong from home. Fastnet finished a close third and obviously favours a longer journey. The winner has proved a rare bargain to his owner. Bought for a song the son of Walter Gay has won nearly Rs. 1 lakh in stakes in three seasons.

Now at his best Manclare repeated his last week's success when taking the important Willingdon Plate from Gipsy Jack, His Lordship and several others. The son of Manfred was surprisingly neglected and was allowed to run loose at 12-1.

Backers failed to pick the right one in the Bombay Arab Derby. A 20-1 chance Nassirwan, superbly handled by Sibbritt, was late on the scene to snatch the verdict from the greatly improved Legion. A good favourite here Fadilhat al Hawa ran creditably but a third place was the best she could manage. Firpo's display was frankly disappointing and I am afraid he is training off.

SMART INDIAN BRED COLT

Maharaja's Choice's success in the Jammu Cup for Indian breds was readily gained. Mr. Chotani's smart colt, conceding weight all round, won by 2 lengths from Pomme d'Or and Resolve accounted for the beaten others.

Alec Higgins provided the winner of Division I of the Cambridgeshire Stakes when the Calcutta owned Grand March slammed smart opposition in a manner which presages further success. Ecclesiastic and Light Sussex were both late on the scene to fill the minor placings, but such fancied runners as Swift Reynard and Vidalin were not in the fighting at the all important point.

Of the big troop which lined up for Division II of the Cambridgeshire none was better backed than My Billy. The Australian bred son of Moobite justified this support by winning in comfortable fashion. Obaid had him up behind the leaders from the start and taking charge from the distance cleverly dealt with the late challenge of Greek Glen and Miss Potiphar who filled the lesser placings.

FAVOURITE WINS

All who saw the good race that Tipperary ran in the Fort Plate, Division II last week backed him confidently for the Broome Plate, Division II. Over the seven furlongs he had the race in hand a long way from home and was not impressed by the challenges of Mad Hatter and Rough Sea. The last named must be winning a nice race before many days have passed.

Making all his own running from flagfall Who's Who was never headed and won the Broome Plate, Division I in easy fashion from Star of Persia and Knight's Jill. Among the beaten was Nasu, the first market choice who failed to reproduce the gallop which had brought him success in similar company the previous Saturday.

At forlorn odds in the betting for the Gough Memorial Plate, Orient sprang a surprise when beating a useful lot of Class II Arabs. Ridden by Graham he came from a long way back to peg back Saif Antar and Toholla. Best backed here Subah ran disappointingly.

Both the Daily Double and Daily Treble were won. The former paid Rs 48 and the latter Rs. 4.397.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750 third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's ORIENT, 8-0, Graham 1
Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's SAIF ANTAR, 7-12, Gethin.. 2
Mr. T. A. Khan's TOHALLA, 8-9, B. McQuade 3
Mr. H. Romer's CHERRY BIN. 7-12, Simmons 4

Won by: 1|2 length, 1 1|4 lengths and 1|2 length.

Tote paid Rs. 630 for win, Rs. 127, Rs. 117 and Rs. 22 for places.

Did not run: Legion 8-9, Hakim Pasha 8-5, Saif al Iraq 8-3 and Soufa 7-5.

Time: 2 minutes, 20 1|5 seconds.
Winner trained by M. Hoyt.
Favourite Subah.

THE BROOME PLATE. Div. II —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. R. Higgins' TIPPERARY, 8-7, Maxwell 1
Mr. Gemini's MAD HATTER, 9-2. Obaid 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's ROUGH SEA, 8-2, Selby 3
Mrs. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT, 7-12, B. McQuade .. 4

Won by: 1 length, 1 length and 3|4 length.

Tote paid: Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 25 and Rs. 36 for places.

All ran.

Time: 1 minute, 26 2|5 seconds.
Winner trained by owner.
Favourite Tipperary.

THE JAMMU CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

A Cup value £100 to the owner of the winner, and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the winner, presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir and Rs. 6,000 from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. In Starred Class.

Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE, 9-12, Britt 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's POMME d'OR, 9-9, B. McQuade 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's RESOLVE, 9-0, Obaid 3
Sir Homi Mehta and Sir Jamsetjee Duggan's VANITY FAIR, 9-5, Selby 4

Won by: 2 lengths, head and 3 lengths.

Tote paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 25 and Rs. 22 for places.

Did not run: Tippu Sultan 8-7.

Time: 1 minute, 14 4|5 seconds.
Winner trained by Moosa.
Favourite: Maharaja's Choice.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. For Arabs in Classes I and II.

W. A. reduced 12 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st March, 1935, of a race value Rs. 2,000 or over once, 4 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. Winners of races, after the above date, of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 4 lbs.; Rs. 12,000 or over, 7 lbs.; in addition to the above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 4 lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Gem's NASSIRWAN 9-2 Sibbritt 1
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's LEGION 7-8 Whiteside .. 2
Mr. Diamond's FADHILAT AL HAWA 8-5 Bromley .. 3
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bopal's JAHAN ARA 9-5 R. H. Jones 4

Not Run.—Gold Mine, Subah.

Won by short-head, 1 1|4 length 1 length.

Time: 2 mins. 54 1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 199 for win, Rs. 35, Rs. 27 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by D. M. Mistry

THE BROOME PLATE. Div. I. —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. A. Svamvur's WHO'S WHO 8-10 Maxwell 1
Mr. M. D. Petit's STAR OF PERSIA 8-8 Burn 2
Raja Dhanrajgir's KNIGHT JILL 8-4 Evans 3
Mr. A. C. Strelley's TORQUEMADA 7-10 J. Flynn .. 4

Not Run: My Billy.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, head, 1 1|4 lengths

Time: 1 min. 26 2|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 149 for win. Rs. 34, Rs. 77 and Rs. 38 for places.

Winner trained by G. Bell

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. M. N. Billimoria's MY BILLY 8-12 Obaid 1

GREYHOUND RACING FOR BOMBAY

Association In Process Of Formation: Dogs To Be Imported From England

Plans for the introduction of greyhound racing at the Brabourne Stadium, Bombay, are it is understood, almost complete.

A Greyhound Racing Association of India is now in process of formation, and in the initial stages of the enterprise will be responsible for running the dogs imported from England.

Mr. Diamond's GREEK GLEN 8-7 Bromley 2
Mr. V. Rosenthal's MISS POTIPHAR 8-6 Evans 3
Messrs. Morgan and N. E. Raymond's HIGHLAND TRUCE 7-9 Sibbritt .. 4

Not Run: Nasu, Star of Persia Chhatrasal.

Won by neck, 1|2 length, 1 1|4 lengths

Tote paid Rs. 50 for win, Rs. 23 Rs. 97 and Rs. 57 for places.

Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Of Rs. 75,000, and a Gold Cup value £200, of which Rs. 50,000 and the Gold Cup will go to the winner, Rs. 17,000 to the second, Rs. 8,000 to the third. For Horses 4, 5 and 6 years old at the time of starting. English 5 and 6 year olds to carry 9 st. English 5 and 6 year old mares 8 st. 11 lbs. English 4 year olds 8 st. 7 lbs. English 4 year old fillies 8 st. 4 lbs. Australasian 5 and 6 year olds 9 st. Australasian 5 and 6 year old mares 8 st. 11 lbs. Australasian 4 year old 8 st. 11 lbs. Australasian 4 year old fillies 8 st. 8 lbs. Penalties.—Winner in India of a race value Rs. 10,000 or of races of the aggregate value Rs. 15,000 4 lbs. extra, or of a race value Rs. 20,000 or of races of the aggregate value Rs. 25,000 7 lbs. extra (not cumulative).

Mr. A. Svamvur's WHY 9-0 Britt 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Scindia of Gwalior's FINALIST 9-0 C. Hoyt 2
Mr. E. Esmond's FASTNET 9-7 Rickaby 3
Messrs. N. D. and K. D. Bagree's FLYNIG GLANCE 9-7 Munro 4

Not Run: Synagogue.

Won by neck head, 1 length.

Time: 2 mins. 8 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 139 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 12, and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by G. Bell.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,500, third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mrs. Macbeth's MANCLARE 9-0 Marable 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK 8-0 Rickaby 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's HIS LORDSHIP 9-2 Burn , 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's ROMNEY 7-12 Selby 4

Not Run: House of Lords Argo's Heir.

Tote paid Rs. 119 for win, Rs. 31, Rs. 29 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by M. Ryan.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. S. K. Bhatter's GRAND MARCH 9-0 Munro .. 1
Mr. N. E. Raymond's ECCLESIASTIC 8-7 Flynn 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's LIGHT SUSSEX 8-12 E. Britt .. 3
H. H. the Maharani of Baroda's MISTRAL 8-12 4

Not Run: Hesperitus, Lucan.

Tote paid Rs. 251 for win, Rs. 94, Rs. 80 and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

Congratulatory Messages For Subhas

His Election To Congress "Gadi" Arouses Great Enthusiasm

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Messages are pouring in from different parts of the country congratulating Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose on his election as President of the Indian National Congress. The following are some of the further messages received:—

LIKE AN EAGLE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu (from Bombay): "Welcome home to the honour and burden that await you. I hope that you have renewed your strength like an eagle because you must lead the fight towards the heaven, freedom and all as 'boldest of hearts that ever faces the sun and sang a kindred song out to his face.' May your wing never grow weary. May your spirit never grow dim."

OUT OF A MOTHER'S HEART.

Sjt. Basanti Devi (Mrs. C. R. Das): "Accept heartiest greetings on your election as President of the Indian National Congress. May victory attend your triumphal march—this is the blessing that wells out of a mother's heart."

WELCOME HOME.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai (from Beawar): "Welcome home. Trust you have fully recuperated to meet the demands of great national responsibility on which you are shortly entering. Grateful for message to Beawar Conference."

FREEDOM FIRST.

Sjt. Hardayal Nag (from Chandpur): "I welcome you back home. Hope you have fully regained your health. I congratulate you upon your being elected President of the Haripura Congress. It should always be remembered that India's Independence shall never come from abroad by way of gift. It is to be evolved from within. India must work out her own salvation. India's fight for Freedom cannot wait for unity—Far less for patched unity. Freedom first, everything else must wait for it. There is no lack of single-minded volunteers for the fight.

SINGLE-MINDED LEADER.

Only first hand single-minded leader is wanted. I venture to think you are the fittest person to lead India to her goal of Independence. May God give you better health and greater strength for the purpose."

Lala Dunichand of Lahore: "Congratulations. May you have health and strength and carry country further."

Dr. Parekh of Bombay:—"Heartiest congratulations. I hope the country will greatly benefit by your help and guidance."

VERY OPPORTUNE.

Mr. Asraf Riaz of Lahore:—"Heartiest felicitations May God give you strength to bear the burden

Pandit Radha Krishna Malaviya writes:—"I am desired by my father-Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to convey to you his hearty congratulations on your election as the President of the Indian National Congress. He considers your election at this juncture very opportune. He feels that with you as President of the Congress the great injustice that has been done by the so-called Communal Award will be righted."

The Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier, Orissa:—"I offer you hearty greetings on behalf of the Government of Orissa as the President-elect of the Haripura Congress. May God give you health to serve India in her fight for freedom

A FRESH IMPETUS.

Both the Government and the people of Orissa are with you always."

Mr. Premnarain Bhargava (Lucknow):—"Accept Student-India's greetings."

—Sjt.—Akhil Chandra Dutt, M.L.A. Deputy President, Assembly (Central):—"Feel overwhelmed with joy to find you elected President of the Indian National Congress. I am sure the struggle for Complete Independence will now receive a fresh impetus and inspiration under your able and dynamic leadership. Please accept my greetings on your return home with improved health. Your health is a national asset."

Mr. Kaleswar Rao, Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Madras:—Heartiest Congratulations."

Moulvi Abdul Karim (Calcutta):—"I need hardly say that you well deserve the great honour by your sacrifices and services to the Motherland. I hope during your term you will, like my friend the late lamented Mr. C. R. Das, try your utmost to solve the Hindu-Moslem Unity problem upon which, to my mind, depends the salvation of the country."

A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi (Madras) "I am very happy at your unanimous election as President of the Haripura Session of the Congress. It is a great responsibility. I know you will rise equal to the occasion. I only hope and pray that God will give you the health and the strength to discharge the onerous duties thereof."

FITTEST PERSON TO LEAD INDIA.

The General Secretary, Swatantra Club, Calcutta: "You are the fittest person to lead India to her goal. May God bless you with better health and greater strength."

Babu Shivaprasad Gupta (Benares): "Accept my congratulations on the highest honour bestowed on you by the nation. It is needless to say that you fully deserve it and it was overdue. It is an extraordinary time and requires extraordinary courage and foresight to deal with the problem that confronts the nation like Krishna in the battle field of Kurukshetra. It is the duty of the Congress President to dispel the illusion under which like Arjuna, the country is suffering."

Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Education Minister, Madras Government: "Heartiest congratulations on your election to the Congress Presidentship. I hope the year of your office will enable us to reach nearer our goal."

WELL MERITED CHOICE

Mr. Tayabhai M. Zarif of Calcutta: "Heartiest felicitations on the great honour conferred on you in reward of your untiring and selfless services."

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveshar (Lahore): "Accept hearty congratulations. Hope your Presidentship will be harbinger of new life and new ideas."

Mr. Devidas Gandhi (New Delhi) "Hearty greetings."

Mr. M. G. Datan, Secretary, Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee: "Heartiest congratulations. Yours has been a well-merited choice and the nation is proud of its achievement."

MOST EVENTFUL IN CONGRESS HISTORY.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle," Bombay:—"Hearty welcome back to the country and sincerest congratulations on your unanimous election as President of the Congress. It is an honour that you have fully deserved by your services to the country and I have no hesitation in anticipating that your tenure of office will be a most eventful one in the history of the Congress. May I also hope that during your term of office the outstanding question of Hindu-Muslim relations will be satisfactorily settled?"

Prof. Syed Hussain (Calcutta): "Welcome home. My warmest congratulations on the great and deserved honour that the nation has bestowed on you. Your Presidentship of the Congress has come at a fateful hour in the destiny of India. May your leadership be inspired by vision and crowned with success."

Mr. K. Santhanam (Lahore): "Welcome back to India. Hearty congratulations on your election as President."

Murlidhar Santalia, Hon. Secretary, Anti-Phooka Association, Calcutta: "This Association congratulates you as honoured President of the next Indian National Congress and in our opinion no better selection could have been made."—United Press

Subhas Bose —True Sanyasi

Though Young, He Bears Head Of Experienced Statesman

BY DR. N. R. DHARMAVIR.

The country has at last found Subhas Chandra Bose worthy of the highest honour that India can bestow on a deserving son. The reason why he was not elected to the Presidentship of the National Congress so far is that the services rendered by him to the country were not sufficiently known to the public. After the death of the late Deshbhandu Das even our leaders have been slow to understand and appreciate his value.

In the year 1921, my family and I attended the Indian Conference at Swanwick (Derbyshire) and there we met Subhas and two of his friends. He spoke at one of the meetings vehemently defending the leadership and the ideals of Mahatmaji and, though he was only a youngman of 23 at the time I realised that he would one day compel the admiration and respect of his countrymen by his sincere and transparent patriotism. I felt that I would like to see more of him, and was happy when my wife and I succeeded in persuading him to visit us along with one of his friends. There, in the quiet of the evening and well into the night, Subhas would discuss Indian political problems, making short work of a biscuit-barrelful of fried almonds as he talked. At that time he was a probationer in the I.C.S. but had made up his mind to resign.

Can't Serve Two Masters

It was a very momentous decision, for not only was it to affect his future career, but it involved also the immediate return of all the allowances he had received during his period of probation. When asked by a representative of the India Office as to the reason of his resignation, he replied: "I cannot serve two masters." No argument could convince him that as a Government servant he could also serve his country. This action of his impressed me so much that I sent an account of my impressions to the late Lala Lajpat Rai, who in turn wrote about him in one of the newspapers in this country

The resignation of his post in the I.C.S. was probably the reason for his persecution. This did not, however, as was expected, damp his ardour for the service of his Motherland. On the contrary, it rather strengthened it until it became his life's passion.

8 Years In Jail.

Soon after he arrived in India he was clapped into jail in connection with the Volunteer Movement. He was kept in prison altogether for about 8 years, being ten times arrested and in jail 8 times. Even when he wrote a book it was immediately proscribed. Thus it was that the country and its leaders had very little opportunity of knowing the man and his worth.

Before his imprisonment his health was good; but the various ailments contracted during the years of incarceration were the cause of its breakdown. He is still young, however, and his health and vigour are bound to improve. He would have stayed on in Dalhousie had we been able to stay with him, and then he would not have been in Calcutta for the meeting of the Working Committee and suffered the terrible strain of the work there and especially the anxiety caused by the breakdown of Mahatmaji's health. It is, however, an ill-wind that blows nobody good, and by his recent visit to Europe he has had the opportunity of meeting people of international fame and of dispelling the wild stories sedulously propagated about him in Engand

A True Sanyasi

He is a keen student of international affairs, and psychology is his pet subject. He is a true sanyasi and has, keeping himself free from all wordly ties, determined to devote his whole life to the service of his country. Young as he is, he bears the head of an experienced statesman and has no other passion but to work for the liberation of our country from the yoke of imperialism (which is the highest and most concentrated form of capitalism) and thus to help to bring food and life to the starving millions of our countrymen. Subhas will now have the opportunity of guiding the destinies of our people and directing with wise statemanship all energis to the coveted goal of the Indian National Congress, viz. the liberation of the country from capitalistic and imperialistic bondage.—"Tribune."

TRIBAL UNREST ON SIND BORDER

Military And Police Rushing To Spot

KARACHI, Feb. 5.

The Jacobabad correspondent of the "Sind Observer" wires:—

"Grave tribal unrest is brewing on the Sind border as a consequence of revolt in the Bugti State owing to alleged oppression by the Nawab. His subjects have grown desperate, 15,000 having already accepted his son Mr. Abdul Rahman Khan as their Sardar. Headed by their leader they are marching to the capital town.

Apprehending trouble the military and the police are rushing to the scene and aeroplanes are circling over the area.

The Political Agent in Sibi has asked Mr. Abdul Rahman to surrender, which he has declined, saying that he has been elected by the people and is loyal to His Majesty's Government".—United Press

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Mohamed Jeewa and Jan Mohammed Abdul Karim were arrested by the Dongri police on Friday on charges of attempted housebreaking

They were put up before the Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Court and were ordered to be removed into police custody till February 19.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	28	10	6
Highest	28	12	6
Lowest	28	5	9
Closing	28	8	3
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	29	13	6
Hightest	29	15	6
Lowest	29	8	3
Closing	29	11	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	33	6	6
Highest	33	7	0
Lowest	33	0	3
Closing	33	1	9
Cottonseed May—			
Opening	19	4	6
Highest	19	5	0
Lowest	19	2	6
Closing	19	3	6
Linseed May—			
Opening	7	13	0
Highest	7	13	0
Lowest	7	13	0
Closing	7	13	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 4

Broach A/M 1938 opening 171 3/8 high 172 3/4 lowest 170 7/8 closing 172 5/8

Broach J/A opening 173 1/8 highest 174 3/4 lowest 172 3/4 closing 174 5/8

Oomra March opening 154 highest 155 1/4 lowest 153 1/2 closing 155 1/4

Oomra May opening 155 highest 156 lowest 154 1/2 closing 156

Bengal March opening 133 5/8; highest 134 1/2 lowest 133 1/4 closing 134 1/4

Bengal May opening 133 3/4 highest 135 lowest 133 3/4 closing 134 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-2-38) Rs. 4 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 9

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 16 1/2

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb 4

SAKELS—	
March	14.02—2
May	14.12+3
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.23+10
April	10.17+7
June	10.19+6
GIZA—	
March	12.86+6
May	12.87+3

Tata Hydro-Electric Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata —Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

5th Week (ended 4th February)

1936	10,992,400
1937	11,948,100
1938	14,308,100

Total for 5 weeks (1st January to date)

1936	54,116,300
1937	58,042,700
1938	71,622,300

For the calendar month of January 1938, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 62,519,300 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 52,528,702 (an all-time monthly record), the percentage of sales to generation being 84.02 per cent.

LONDON METALS

London, Feb 4

Copper	£39 1 3
Lead	£15 13 9
Spelter	£14 12 6
Tin	£180 5 0

London Sugar

London, Feb 4

March	sh. 5 4 3/4d.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Feb 5

February	236.00
April	236.50
June	238.80+90
August	227.30—120

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb 5

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£39-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£43-15-0

Bombay market—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 89-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-0-0

Tone: Steady.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Gas and Electric	23
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	25
Electric Power and Light	1
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	31
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	43
Int Tel and Tel	6
American Tel and Tel	131 1/4
Western Union Telg	23 3/4
New York Central Rly	16 1/2
Westinghouse Air Brake	22
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	91
Continental Motor	1
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	86
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	101
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	92
Cons Mining Smelting	59
6 per cent Japanese 1954	74
Bethelehem Steel	52
Ludlum Steel	16
National Steel	51
Republic Steel	17
United S Steel	50 3/4
Amr Rolling Mills	18
United S Smelting	66
Anaconda Copper Mining	29 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
Chrysler Motors	52
General Motors	33
Packard Motors	4
General Electric	37 3/4
Union Carbide	70 1/4
Consolidated Oil	8 3/4
Phillips Pet Oil	35
Socony Oil	14 3/4
Amr Tob B	65
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	25
6 per cent Denmark 1942	106
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	94
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1941	52
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	56
Amr Can	78

Somewhat improved, a little more improvement due. Carloadings for the week down 99,000 units. Turnover 810,000 shares.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb 4

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
February sellers	£12-12-6
Linseed Calcutta London ton	
February sellers	£14-17-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
February sellers	£15-1-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton	
Feb Mar sellers	£13-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton	
Feb Mar sellers	£13-7-6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb 4

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	
Feb Mar sellers	51/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	
Feb Mar sellers	41/9
Wheat South Australian parcels	
Feb Mar sellers	37/6

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb 4

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked	
February sellers	27/1 1/2
Linseed Oil London per cwt naked	
May Aug sellers	27/3

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb 4

Smoked Sheets Standard ribbed per lb.	
Sellers	6 15/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb 4

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	6 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 4

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£80 3/8
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£113 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£78 1/2
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£104 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£103 1/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 5/8
Victory Bonds	£112 3/4
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£87 1/2
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 4

T T London on:	
New York	5.01.30
Paris	152 56
Berlin	12.41
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	8.96 3/4
Brussels	29.57 3/4
Milan	95.20
Berne	21.59 1/4
Prague	142.62

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail. via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen on Mondays only	10 30	
Deccan Queen on Fridays only		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona East Passenger	17 00	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from January 1, 1938:—

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
'The Flying Ranee Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
'The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays	10 58	
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
'The Flying Ranee' daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
February	114	0	0
April	113	0	0
June	112	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
February	130	0	0
April	129	0	0
June	128	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
February	175	0	0
April	173	0	0
June	171	0	0

GOLD EXPORT

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Gold worth Rs. 37,85,959 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, February 5.

The s.s. Takliwa, which left for Durban on Wednesday, carried three consignments of bar gold worth Rs. 6,37, Rs. 14,498 and Rs. 10-331 for Zanzibar and two consignments of bar gold valued at Rs. 8,609 and Rs. 6.440 for Mombasa. One consignment of sovereigns worth Rs. 6,457 was also shipped by the same steamer for Zanzibar.

The s.s. Kaisar-I-Hind, which sailed from Bombay on Friday, carried three consignments of bar gold, two valued at Rs. 4.60,154 and Rs. 5,62,709 for Hong Kong and one worth Rs. 34,162 for Colombo. Sovereigns worth Rs. 86,094 were also shipped by the same steamer for Hong Kong.

The s.s. Corfu carried five consignments of bar gold on Saturday. Four of the consignments worth Rs. 6,47,374, Rs. 4,62,016, Rs. 6,85,962 and Rs. 1,82,602 were shipped for London, while one valued at Rs. 1,38,157 was scheduled for London optional New York, Paris and Amsterdam. Two consignments of gold sovereigns worth Rs. 2,58,393 and Rs. 2,15,625 were also shipped for London by the same steamer.

Australian bar silver weighing 25,394 ounces was consigned to London on Saturday. The s.s. Takliwa carried a consignment of African silver shillings weighing 394 ounces for Durban.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3.10.09.26,026.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb 4

Bank bills 3 months market rate	9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate	9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate	2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan	1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan	1/2 per cent

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 4

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.05
Fine (good staple)	4.20
Superfine (good staple)	4.35
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	4.17
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.32
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.47
BENGAL—	
Good	3.50
Fully good	3.60
Fine	3.75

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery.
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Friday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Friday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 p.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery.
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Tuesday	8-0 p.m.
Thursday	8-0 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Delivery.
Tuesday	6-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Wednesday	8-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure H.M.
Tuesday	7-15
Thursday	7-15
Saturday	7.15

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Arirval. H.M.
Monday	11-35
Wednesday	11-35
Friday	11-35

NON-GENUINE AND INJURIOUS TEA

The Acting Executive Health officer writes:—

A sample of tea known as Mirani's Best Indian Tea was taken on January 3, by the Municipal Sanitary Staff, under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, from the godown located at premises Nos. 269-271 Dongri Street of Mr. Tricumjee Juthabhai Mirani trading in the name of The Sagar Tea Co. The sample was, on examination, by the Public Analyst found to be non-genuine and injurious to health. Mr. Tricumjee was, therefore, prosecuted as a result of which he was convicted and fined Rs. 100 on 27th January, by the Municipal Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court. It is reported that Mr. Tricumjee is a member of the Tea Dealers' Association, which has for its objects, the checking of the spread of adulteration in the tea trade.

AUSTRALIAN RECORDS.

Swimming women's four 110 yards freestyle. Relay: Canada four minutes 48.3 seconds.

Men's medley three: 110 yards. three minutes 28.2 seconds.

220 yards women's breaststroke: Doris Story (England) three minutes 6.6 seconds, which is an Australian record.

Oliver (Australia) created an Australian record, winning the heat for 110 backstroke for men in one minute 9.6 seconds. Leivers (England) made the games record, winning the heat for 450 freestyle for men in four minutes 57.9 seconds.—Reuter

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 4

Spot	

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 4

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-9

Fourth Test

Indians Bat On Rain-Sodden Wicket

Put Up 251 For 8, At Close

MANKAD'S BRILLIANT CENTURY: MAKES 106 (NOT OUT)

Pope Captures Four Wickets For 46

MADRAS, February 5.

TENNYSON'S XI.

Tennyson, Parks, Edrich, Hardstaff, Worthington, Langridge, Gibb, Pope, Wellard, Smith and Gover.

ALL-INDIA

Merchant, Hindlekar, Bannerjee, Mankad, Amarnath, Havewalla, Amarsingh, Hazare, Bhaya, Gopalan and Amir Elahi.

Reserves: Parthasarathy and Deenan.

A crowd of about 12,000 packed the stands on all the sides of the Chepauk Ground long before the start of the fourth Test match this morning. Following yesterday's rain, ideal weather prevailed and the pitch was perfect—until Merchant, on winning the toss, decided quite naturally to bat—and then things changed completely, giving Merchant cause to regret that he had won the toss at all, this incidentally being his fourth successive luck with the coin. The teams were announced shortly before the Captains tossed. Lord Tennyson omitted Yardley, McCorkell, Jameson and Peebles. The real surprise is the preference of Gibb over McCorkell as wicket-keeper, but the Cambridge amateur's excellent keeping in Bombay Test combined with his recent form with the bat must have led to this decision.

Merchant omitted G. Parthasarathy from the remaining twelve in the Indian team, he and Deenan being Reserves.

On winning the toss, Merchant decided to open the Indian innings with Hindlekar and Bannerjee—the latter last figured in this role in the unofficial Test matches against Ryder's Eleven at Lahore and Calcutta. Gover opened the attack from the pavilion end and Hindlekar hooked his first ball, a loose one getting two. This was the only scoring stroke in ten minutes. Wellard at the other end sent down a maiden over to Bannerjee. A heavy bank of clouds which was passing across the sky at this stage dissolved into a drizzle and then a sudden downpour sent the players running doubletrot to the pavilion —the first interruption by rain on this tour. What a change was there in the prospect to the Indian side—the wicket was transformed in ten minutes from a perfect surface to veritable glue.

MISSED CHANCES AND NO BALLS

Intermittent showers delayed the resumption for over a quarter of an hour and eventually the game was restarted at 11-30. Already the very cautious batsmen were ultracareful against Wellard, who was a more accurate and dangerous bowler of the two as the pitch suited him better than Gover. Actually in five successive overs at the start Wellard had only one stroke (for two) made off him. Gover had Pope and Worthington at forward positions on either side of the wicket and an occasional one bumped shoulder high, a real feat for a bowler on such a wicket. The only incidents of note in the first half hour were three chances of "run out" for one or the other of the batsmen, Hardstaff fielding at cover twice missing the stumps by the narrowest margins while the batsmen were taking sharp singles. Gover who sent down ten no balls in the match at Bangalore was no-balled by Hassan Shah in his second, fourth and fifth overs. The score at noon was 21, after about 45 minutes' play. Gover was replaced by Edrich at 21. His analysis then was 6|1|12|0 and Wellards 6|4|3|0. Batsmen had so far played the bowling firmly though attempting no hard strokes. Gover had made two appeals for l.b.w. and Hassan Shah had negatived both.

WELLARD TAKES FINE CATCH.

Edrich began with a maiden over but in his next Bannerjee drove him through covers to boundary, the first four in an hour's play. The total at the end of this period was only 25. Pope next replaced Wellard, the latter having given only three runs in seven overs. In Pope's second over, Bannerjee stopped one on legside with full face of bat and Wellard diving forward from shortleg took excellent one handed catch a foot from the ground.

RAPID BOWLING CHANGES.

Bannerjee had batted well for 65 minutes.

Mankad who is making his first appearance at Madras received an especial cheer when he came in. Compared with his careful start at Bombay and Calcutta Mankad got off scratch here most confidently and after missing a hefty hook off Gover—especially brought on for the newcomer—thrice in succession he straight drove Gover to boundary in his very first over. Wellard replaced Gover immediately. In Pope's next over Hindlekar was out l.b.w.

The All-India wicketkeeper was batting altogether for 75 minutes for his eleven (37|2).

The effect of wild sun on moist surface was now being felt as ball was sometimes rushing in off pitch at surprising speed. Amarnath, who has scored three centuries in three successive matches against tourists now joined Mankad and was greeted by latter with a brilliant squaredrive to boundary off Wellard. At 46 Smith replaced Wellard, changes at this stage having been made with surprising rapidity, Gover once bowling only one over. Apparently Lord Tennyson was testing for which bowler the pitch had been made by rain.

MANKAD'S BRILLIANT BATTING.

Was Smith this bowler? In Smith's second over Amarnath drove him hard off a nearfull toss and well held by the bowler (50|3). The game had hitherto lasted exactly hundred minutes and three wickets were down for fifty runs. Merchant now came in to join Mankad and got three to midoff, Tennyson saving a four. Mankad continued to bat brilliantly and at lunch the pair were not out with 18 and 3 respectively.

MERCHANT REPEATS SMALL SCORE.

The wicket appeared to be playing much easier on resumption and this was reflected in the improved rate of scoring the first twenty minutes yielding thirty runs, whereas hundred minutes before recess had produced only sixty. Wellard again bowled well, but beyond occasionally beating the bat achieved little. Gover was well punished especially by Mankad, who was different batsman altogether from what he had shown himself to be in Bombay so brilliantly he played. Merchant got three to on off each of the fast bowlers. Then Mankad got three fours in an over from Gover. The batsmen ran four to a straight drive and then Mankad hooked him to the boundary twice in succession Merchant was then tempted to make a hard drive at a good length ball from Pope and was bowled middle stump. Merchant was then tempted to make a hard drive at a good length ball from Pope and was bowled middle stump. Merchant was thus out for a small score for the seventh time in succession this being his top score hitherto in tests on this tour (93|4). Havewalla, who made a century in his first match against the tourists, was cheered for a splendid cut off Wellard immediately he came in. With a drive to the boundary off a full toss Mankad then sent up 100 in 140 minutes. The English fielding at this stage was superb, Edrich, Pope and Hardstaff distinguishing themselves particularly. Havewalla, however, appeared to have a narrow escape in the slips when his score was seven.

BRILLIANT PARTNERSHIP.

The Mankad-Havewalla partnership was quite as brilliant as that between Amarnath and Havewalla at Patiala. On that occasion it may be recalled Havewalla, coming in when Amarnath was fifty, had got his hundred before Amarnath got his next fifty. To-day Havewalla gave even a better display. He met Smith on pitch every time and when the Essex man tried to get him stumped by pitching short he jumped back and cut him sharply. But Havewalla's best performance lay in the way he negotiated Gover, whom he had not played at Patiala. Havewalla treated Gover no better than he did the slow bowler lifting him no less than six times in three overs to the boundary. Twice the ball dropped dead on the boundary outfield being very wet due to rain. Actually Gover had to keep a man midon boundary, an unusual experience for the England fast bowler. With a four to the screen Mankad then reached his fifty in 108 minutes. Thus this young Jamnagar "find" has got a fifty in every one of the five matches, he had so far played against tourists. Like his previous scores this performance too was faultless and included seven hits to the boundary.

FIELDING PUT TO SEVERE TEST.

Havewalla continued hitting Gover out of the crease. Gover has not been so convincingly punished anywhere previously on this tour. Eventually Pope came in the place of Gover and kept Langridge on Legboundary. Havewalla drove Pope to screen and then brought off a big hit to on and was well caught by Langridge. Havewalla's display was typical of a hard-hitting left-hander. He had scored his 44 in 75 minutes and helped to add 85 runs for fifth wicket (178|5). Mankad, who was now 66 was joined by Amarsingh. Amarsingh followed Havewalla's example though his drives were terrific in their speed and he hardly ever lifted the ball as Havewalla had done. Once again English fielding was subjected to a severe test, but it withstood it magnificently, few hits being permitted to reach boundary.

At tea the total was 199 for five wickets. Mankad (not out) 74, Amarsingh (not out) 11.

On resumption, Cover bowled much slower, with Gibb standing well up to him at the wicket. Amarsingh attempted to hit him out of the ground, but only skyrocketted the ball and Pope made sure of a catch at midon (139|6).

MANKAD REACHES CENTURY.

Hazare joined Mankad who sent up 200 as a result of 226 minutes batting. Playing with increasing confidence, Mankad hit Gover off for a two, four and four consecutively, the last two being brilliant hooks and reached his eighty. Mankad then drove Edrich hard and thinking that Hardstaff at midoff would not reach the ball started for a run. Hardstaff, however, picked up brilliantly and Hazare sent Mankad back. Mankad started running back from beyond the midpitch and would easily have been run out, but Hardstaff's hurried throw into the wicket-keeper was just a little bit too wide. It was very narrow shave for Mankad. With another fine four, Mankad then topped as the previous best against the tourists, namely 88, made in Bombay Test and the crowd gave him prolonged and encouraging cheer, when he entered nineties. A kicker from Edrich then struck Mankad on shoulder and for a time, he was quiet. Then he flashed forth again and with three excellent cuts, got to ninety-eight.

With two through the slips—quickly run—Mankad then reached his hundred, a fitting climax to a succession of brilliantly consistent scores. This score had occupied Mankad exactly 200 minutes and included ten hits to the boundary. Immediately on reaching his hundred Mankad squarecut Wellard to boundary and followed it with another smashing hook. Hazare too acquitted himself creditably, making a number of fine strokes to off. After the pair had added 49 runs for the seventh wicket Hazare touched one from Smith and Pope took a one-handed catch in the slips for which he had to roll over on the turf. Bhaya came in and was out l.b.w. to Wellard. At this stage stumps were drawn for the day. Pope so far has taken four wickets for forty-six runs.—A. P.

SCORES

Hindlekar b Pope	11
Bannerjee c Wellard b Pope	11
Mankad (not out)	106
Amarnath c and b Smith ..	6
Merchant b Pope	19
Havewala c Langridge b Pope	44
Amarsingh c Pope b Gover	11
Hazare c Pope b Smith	17
Bhaya, l.b.w. Wellard	2
Extras	24
Total (for 8 wckts.) ..	251

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

In the first match of the 'B' division in the Bombay Hockey League Tournament full points were awarded to Anthonio D'Silva High School as the G. I. P. Stores failed to put up their full side on the field.

The second match of the 'A' division between the "Times of India" and the Telephone Co. ended in a draw each side scoring 1 goal.

Although very fast hockey was witnessed neither of the side could score in the first half. In the second half, R. Taylor of the Telephone Co. after a fine run put their side ahead, but this however did not last long. The pressmen after putting their full pressure got their equaliser through Correa and there was no further score until the final whistle.

THE TEAMS:—

TIMES OF INDIA 'A':—Gibson, Thomas, Easdon, Tyrell, Lynn Grostate, Mendis, Pereira, Correa, Petty and Warnback.

TELEPHONE CO:—Karani, McMorran, Butler, High, Cohen, Gibson R., Taylor J., Woodcock, Gibson P., Taylor R. and Duarte.

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS UP

Sterling Dollar Slightly Easy

FRANC STATIONARY

Realising Operations In Wheat

Bombay, Feb. 5.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Cotton staged fairly good show on better Liverpool which prompted speculative buying and short covering. However brightness was at stand-still owing to awaiting attitude among operators.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Opening steady. Fairly good business transpired owing to some speculative buying but later some realising was in evidence.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Feb. 5.

Previous closing	8.50
To-day's opening	8.54
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	8.54
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Previous closing	4.82
To-day's opening	4.83
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	4.84
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 173

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 5.

New York cotton market staged fairly good show on better Liverpool which prompted speculative buying and short covering however brightness was at stand still owing to awaiting attitude among operators due to further developments.

Session opened with March at 8.54 i.e. four points higher than previous closing there was nothing much of interest prices hovered around the opening level closed at 8.54

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 5.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.48/8.48) 8.54/8.54
May (8.57/8.57) 8.63/8.63
July (8.69/8.69) 8.74/8.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

January (4.82) 4.84
March (4.87) 4.90
January (7.01) 7.00
March (7.10) 7.08

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Bombay cotton market opened steady dispite Farm Bill amendment to withdraw loan cotton eased on speculative selling later improved on covering which met straddle selling of July business was small closed quietly steady with Broach April May at Rs. 173/4.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 5.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

New Crop (19 sellers) 18 7/8 sellers
Dunlop January (£21 1/4) £21 1/4
Lightning January (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 13/16 buyers) 6 15/16 value
Forward April June (6 15/16 paid buyers) 7 1/16 buyers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Feb. 5.

Previous closing	5.01 5/16
To-day's opening	5.01 5/16
To-day's closing	5.01 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 5.

Previous closing	5.01.30
To-day's opening	5.01.30
To-day's closing	5.01.32

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 5.

Previous closing	152.56
To-day's opening	152.50
To-day's closing	152.53

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 5.

London exchanges opened steady with sterling dollar quoted at 5.01.30 and advanced little to 5.01.32 but later some uneasiness was in evidence and declined to 5.01.32 whence fluctuated within narrow range.

Franc opened 152.50 market remained stationary moving round about opening level there was no special feature.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.540) 11.515
New York on Bombay (37.88) 37.87
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (95.20) 95.25
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 1/8 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 1/8 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£170 1/4 buyers £179 3/8 sellers. Easier) closed.

Lead (£15 1/2 buyers £15 9/16 sellers. Steady) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£42 3/4 to £43 3/4) closed.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Feb. 5.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Little higher on Bears covering market is quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Feb. 5.	
Spot	(20 1/4d)	20 1/4d.
Forward	(19 15/16)	19 15/16

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay February (£13 3/8 sellers) March £13 3/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta February (£14 7/8 sellers) March £14 1/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata February (£12 5/8 sellers) March £12 11/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 5/3 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Liverpool wheat opened steady March 93 May 91 1/4 July 90 1/4 fairly good business transpired owing to some speculative buying but later some realising was in evidence and prices tended to ease.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Liverpool wheat market closed at 93

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Feb. 5.

10 p.m. quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	4	13	3
Wheat September	4	13	3
Linseed May	7	12	6
Linseed September	7	14	9

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 5.

10 p.m. quotation—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	50	2	6
Silver Magh	50	3	6
Silver Fagan	50	14	0
Gold ready	34	7	9
Gold Magh	34	7	9
Gold Fagan	34	7	3
Sovereign	22	7	0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Feb. 5.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	13	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	13	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	13	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	13	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 5.

Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 5.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 50) dol 51
General Motors (dol 31 3/8) dol 32 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 3/4) dol 29 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 5.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-9) £6-19-9

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Wheat	1,574 Cwts.
Linseed	5,844 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	19 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	195 Cwts.
Groundnuts	10,406 Cwts.
Castorseed	5,79 Cwts.
Rice	8,160 Cwts.
Myrabollams	1,259 Cwts.
Cottonseed	18,943 Cwts.
Mowraseed	183 Cwts.
Gram	424 Cwts.
Joowar	117 Cwts.
Bajree	1,102 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	6,504 Cwts.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 4.

March ..... £10-12-6.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

March	92 1/2d.
May	90 3/4d.
July	90d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb. 4.

May	dol 0.95 1/8.
July	dol 0.90 7/8.
September	dol 0.90 7/8.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-6.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 5-9.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-10-3.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-11-6.
Kesar Rs. 11-12.
Saraya Rs. 11-6.
Java spot F. 7.00.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb. 4.

May	2.26—1.
July	2.27—1.
September	2.28—1.
January	2.26—1.

ACTIVE ENQUIRY ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Capital Supplies Still Very Abundant

LONDON, Feb. 5.

On the Money Market heavy tax payment together with increased Stock Exchange activity in gilt-edged securities caused active enquiry; nevertheless applications totalling 88-1|2 million sterling for the week's Treasury Bill allotment of 30 million showed capital supplies were still very abundant.

Cocoa was lively, and rose from one|nine to one|one per hundred weight, following Accra reports that cocoa farmers were destroying part of the crop unless the dispute regarding the buyers' pool was settled.

Wall Street was irregular.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	102	23,790	169,970
Central India	239	14,768	212,079
Barsi and Nagar	2,662	63,735	111,641
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,139	22,462	50,104
Berar	1,846	129,691	380,895
Central Provinces	901	26,490	84,271
Total Oomras	6,889	280,936	1,008,960
Dholera	177	20,571	17,356
N.-W. Provinces		2,085	4,728
Rajputana	308	3,287	35,291
Sind-Punjab	1,587	310,657	204,831
Broach		1,769	10,400
Coompta and Dharwar		9,377	11,583
Westerns-Northerns		2,915	13,285
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		908	2,716
American		98,064	3,692
Egyptian, African and Sudan	3,431	181,850	123,758
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total	12,392	912,601	1,437,339

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 3rd Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year	Last year.
Europe	253	113,106	179,174
Japan and China	3,515	221,665	635,788
Coast Ports		32,049	9,425
Up-country by Rail		163,251	106,507
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		18,362	74,264
Total	3,768	548,423	1,005,160

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 4-2-38	6537000	5566000
Receipts Yesterday 4-2-38	25000	11000
Exports to date 4-2-38	4081000	3692000
Stock at Ports 4-2-38	3180000	2392000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-2-38	2596000	2000000
Stock at Liverpool 4-2-38	1146000	906000
Visible Supply 4-2-38	7630000	5955000
Quantity in sight 4-2-38	11257000	10627000
Quantity out of sight 4-2-38	6508000	7924000

Cotton Room Rate

Bombay, Feb. 5.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	...	141	139	137	135
Punjab	...	141	139	137	135
Rajputana	...	141	139	137	135
Oomra No. 3	164	161	158	155	...
C. P. No. 1	177	174	171	168	...
C. P. No. 2	168	165	162	159	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Bengal Superfine	142/44
Bengal Fine	139/40
Bengal F.G.	135/36
C. P. 1	180/81
C. P. 2	163/65
Arvi	166/67
Amraoti	159/61
Ellichpur	164/65
Berar	159/60
Khandesh	148/51
Jalna/Sailu	150/53
Burwah/Sanavad	162/53
Khandwa	162/63
Harda/Khirkiya	163/65
Mathia	135/38
Malkapur	156/57
Punjab 4F.	190/95
Punjab 289F.	238/40
Sindh 4 F.	186/88
Sindh N. T.	213/18

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 5

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 173 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 173/12 on short covering. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 172/12 but at this level there was absence of selling and prices ruled steady at Rs. 173. The tone of the market was fairly steady.

To-day Liverpool market was expected to open unchanged but it opened at a rise of 1 point and in the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 173 business was restricted and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	173	4	0
Broach J/A	175	2	0
Oomra March	155	8	0
Oomra May	156	8	0
Bengal March	133	12	0
Bengal May	134	4	0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, February 5

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 265 1/4
Bank's buying T T 263 1/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,142
Bank's buying T T 1,162

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York London 5.01 1/4 4th instant
Japan London 1/2 5th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 5th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 5th instant
Java London 8.94 3/4 5th instant
London Paris 152.56 4th instant
London Belgium 29.57 3/4 4th instant
London Switzerland 21.59 1/4 4th instant
London Berlin 12.41 4th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 4th instant
London New York 5.01.30 4th instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 4th instant
London Italy 95.20 4th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-10 3rd instant
Gold £6-19-9 4th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/8 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 4th instant
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 3rd instant
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 4th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent
London discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 4th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money
Call 3/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £		
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	79	0	0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0	4	3
Bank of London and S. America	5	13	6
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1	10	3
B.B. and C.I. Rly Ord. Stock	114	10	0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 p.c. Pref.	0	18	0
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	63	0	0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2	1	6
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0	11	3
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0	0	9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk.	22	0	0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	98	0	0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6	7	6
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord.	1	9	6
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	5	10	0
C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0	6	9
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord	0	3	6
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0	5	0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord	0	8	3

Pay In—Feb. 14. Pay Out—Feb. 16.

Restricted Turnover In Cash Section

Wall-Street Advices Steady

BOMBAY: February 5.

The local Share Bazar was quiet but steady with a restricted turnover in the Cash Section.

Wall-Street advices were steady and both U. S. Steel and Anaconda Copper shares improved dol. 5|8 and 7|8 respectively.

As pointed out before, forward business will be resumed soon after the clearing and it is anticipated that despite considerable nervous selling, the Settlement will pass off smoothly.

In view of the drastic decline in prices in the last two months, it is becoming increasingly difficult to recover all losses from clients and brokers are forced to meet liabilities themselves.

In the meantime the attention of the general public is drawn to the Indian Stock Exchange, which is reported to commence trading next week. Several Ahmedabad interests are co-operating and most of the business will be confined to Mill shares only. So far invitations have been issued, but rules and regulations governing the operations are not out. Thus the public is in dark and is anxiously awaiting developments.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, February 5.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	370	0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	970	0
100	CENTURY	248	12
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	258	3
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	228	12
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	390	0
1	E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-9	
100	Finlay (Rs. 2)	137	8
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	184	0
1000	Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,720	0
100	Indore	70	0
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	126	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	348	4
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	538	12
250	Madras United	35	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	1,255	0
250	Model	53	12
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	268	8
100	Osmanshahi (Re 1)	42	8
100	Phoenix (nil)	247	8
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	66	8
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	94	8
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	243	12
100	Swan	101	4
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1265	0
1000	Western (Rs. 10)	915	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs 2-8)	118	0
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	32	4
500	Imperial Rs. 20) XD	1580	0
125-500	I. Conty (Rs 7-8) XD	381	4
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	150	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	126	0
5	Union (As. 4)	5	9

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED	124 10	X.D.

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	857	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12) XD	13	12
20	Mercantile	55	0
16-70	New India (Rs. 1-4)	41	8
200	Oriental (125)	4450	0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old	141	4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1427	8
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	119	6
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	215	0
100	Poona (4)	212	8
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	180	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	149	4
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,323	6

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	945	0
100	C. Province	100	0
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	99	0
100	Mandra Bhon	102	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500	Tapti Valley	755	0

MININGS.

8	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	9
2sh	Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	8
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	30	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	49	12
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	995	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	241	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	323	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	159	6
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250	Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	248	12
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	611	14
7sh.	D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	3	15
8sh.	D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	3	15
50	TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	94	8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141	12
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	0
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	650	0
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	75	0
15	Scindia	21	13
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	8

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	288	12
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5	p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	108	0
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6	p. c. Tata Steel 1st	203	12
7-1/2	Tata Steel 2nd	163	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4	p.c Bom. Telephone	51	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 5

2 3/4	per cent 1948/57	100	8	
3	per cent 1951/54	102	10	
3	per cent 1941	103	9	
3	per cent U P Bonds	97		
3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash	99		
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan	106	6	
4	per cent 1943 Bonds	108	10	
4	per cent 1960/70	114	7	
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60	119	12	
5	per cent 1939/44	104	8	
5	per cent 1939/43	107	10	
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 Loan	102	8	

TAX FREES

4	per cent 1953/63	112	8	
5	per cent 1955	123	8	
5	per cent 1945/55	119	12	
5 1/2	per cent 1939 Mysore	102	8	

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4	per cent P P T 1974	110	2	
4	per cent M Deb 1974	109	8	
5	per cent M Deb 1949	119		
5	per cent 1954	131	8	
5	per cent K P T 1956	131		

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was very steady to-day and after opening at Rs. 98/14 prices advanced to Rs. 99/3 when realising appeared and rate eased off to Rs. 99. Tone very steady.

2 3/4	per cent 1948/52	100	6	0 2.70
3	per cent 1941	103	8	0 1.99
3	per cent 1951/54	102	9	0 2.78
3 1/2	per cent Paper	98	4	0 3.56
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50	106	5	0 2.77
4	per cent 1943	108	9	0 2.34
4	per cent 1960/70	113	15	0 3.57
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60	119	8	0 3.05
5	per cent 1939/44	104	14	0 1.69
5	per cent 1940/43	107	13	0 2.04
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40	102	10	0 2.90
5	per cent 1945/55 T F.	120	5	0 2.12

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 5

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £6-19-9. London Paris Exchange rate was 34 points down at 152.56. Dollar sterling cross rate was 5.01 5/16. London silver prices advanced 1/8d. to 20 1/4 for Spot while forward quotation was also 1/8d. up at 19 15/16d. There was little Indian bear covering and the market was quietly steady. Later on there were sellers at fixed rates. New York Spot silver was quoted 44 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures advanced 15 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was quiet with scattered realising in silver while gold was steady with a slightly better enquiry.

GOLD

Ready	34	7	6
Maha delivery	34	8	0
Maha tejimandi	0	1	3
Fagan delivery	34	7	3
Fagan tejimandi	0	4	3

SILVER

Ready	50	2	6
Maha delivery	50	3	0
Maha tejimandi	0	7	0
Fagan delivery	50	12	6
Fagan tejimandi	1	3	0

Tata Steel Production

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of January 1938 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	77,900
Steel Ingots	82,400
Finished Steel—	
Semis for sale	17,100
Finished	39,100
	56,200

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 3rd February	12,973
Receipts to date since 1-9-1937	900,209
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,418,637
Decrease	518,428

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 156 May 160 July 157 October 159 December 159 at cross rate 5.01 5/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1933 174 Liverpool May 1938 4.88 Rs. 38 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 176 Liverpool July 4.92 Rs. 38 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 17. New York May 8.58 Rs. 16 1/1 at cross rate 5.01 5/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 176 New York July 8.69 Rs. 16 1/2 at cross rate 5.01 5/16

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Feb 4

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80 3/8
5 1/2 per cent	93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1953/68	116 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War loan	103 1/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	114 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	47/6 steady.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Feb. 4.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	327,000,000
Public deposits	11,400,000
(a) Other deposits	148,000,000
Government securities	98,100,000
(b) Other securities	29,200,000
Notes and Coin	50,300,000
Notes in Circulation	476,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	31.55
(a) Other deposits include Bankers	111,400,000
(b) Other Securities include discount and advances	10,500,000

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

INDIAN CRICKET FACED WITH A CRISIS

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Since I wrote last week, much water seems to have flown under the bridges of the Indian Cricket world. A crisis of the first magnitude appears to be facing the Board of Control for Cricket in India and the Cricket Club of India. Resignations from the Jam Sahib, President of the Board of Control and A. S. de Mello, Honorary Secretary of both these bodies, are said to have been tendered. This report has given rise to rumours of all kinds everywhere. Although I am not prepared to give credence to all of them, I cannot run away from the fact that there has been a sharp conflict of opinion between the heads of these two respective bodies.

BONE OF CONTENTION

The chief bone of contention now seems to be whether or not to have a fifth "Test" match in Bombay. Owing to the perilous financial condition of the C. C. I., its President, the Maharaja of Patiala, naturally favours the idea of staging it as it is sure to draw in a neat round sum into the exchequer of the Club. But the Jam Sahib has declared himself against it on the ground that it would affect the completion of the Ranji Trophy matches on appointed dates and thereby ruin the chances of success of Inter-Provincial Tournament.

A LAME EXCUSE

Looking from an impartial stand-point, I do not see how a fifth "Test" match in Bombay could mar the chances of success of the Ranji Trophy Tournament at this stage. The final stage of the Tournament has now been reached. It does not matter very much whether it is finished a week or two earlier or later. I could have appreciated the present stand of the President of the Board of Control had he held the dates and fixtures of the Ranji Trophy inviolate from the very beginning. Had he done so, the Tournament would have been played off under the scheduled dates and sustained interest would have been centred round it. This he did not apparently do when dates were altered to suit the convenience of the Tennyson matches.

THE PROPER WAY

As a matter of fact, I have always maintained that this all-important Tournament had never had a fair chance to settle down. With foreign teams coming here almost every year since its inauguration its programmes have been studiously upset and it has marked a failure year after year. To set this tournament on a firm footing, it should have a free and interrupted season. Even when foreign teams visit this country, its fixtures should be suitably arranged beforehand and strictly adhered to later on. I can understand the difficulties of the Board of Control when they have so many other problems connected with the tournament to solve. But that can only be done in a cool atmosphere and not in the hurry and bustle engendered by the visit of a foreign team in the country.

In England the County matches go on regularly irrespective of the tourists engagements—and even Test matches. The same should be the case in India. The players required for the Test matches should be released by their associations even if thereby the latter have to lose their chances of winning the National Championship. Yorkshire and other Counties are doing so in England at the cost of their County Championship and I do not see why we should not do so in India.

EMINENTLY REASONABLE

However, I have travelled rather beyond the theme of my present article. To return to it, I am afraid the Jam Sahib has raised an objection which would not hold any water at this juncture. On the other hand the proposal of the C. C. I. is worthy of sympathetic consideration. It is true that without an amicable settlement with the Hindu Gymkhana in regard to the allotment of seats in the Brabourne Stadium, no match played there could be thoroughly successful. Nor a fifth "Test" in Bombay is likely to be a great draw, if the Madras "Test" is lost to India. The present policy of the Selectors also does not invite much encouragement from the public. Still the fact remains that a match played at the Stadium is sure to give some relief to the over-drawn coffers of the C. C. I. It, therefore, devolves upon all those who are interested in the welfare of this institution to lend it a helping hand.

INEVITABLE

I leave that the chances for holding a match in Bombay are almost certain, despite the resignation of the President of the Board of Control over the issue and also the shortness of time at the disposal of the C. C. I. Of course a definite decision to that effect will have been announced by the time this article is published. It is then feared that the Jam Sahib, in the spirit of injured pride, might withdraw his team from the Ranji Trophy. and might also forbid the Jamnagar players to play in the Bombay match. I sincerely hope that the successor of the Great "Ranji" himself would not do such a thing. It will not only do a lot of harm to his own team but to Indian Cricket itself.

PRINCES AND CRICKET

From the above my readers will realise the harm which the domination of the Princes is doing to Indian Cricket. I am never tired of recording the deep debt of gratitude which Indian Cricketers owe to the Princes. But for the help of Patiala, Cooch Behar, Nawanagar, Rajkot, Bhopal, Hyderabad and Indore, Indian Cricket would never have risen to its present state. At the same time I cannot help remarking that Indian Cricket would have been better off without the influence of some of them in the sphere of administration of this game. It is now realised on all hands that the Princes should be left to rear their own teams and compete in the various tournaments. But the administration—whether All-India or Provincial—would do well without them.

DEMOCRATIC CONTROL—ONLY REMEDY

It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the headquarters of the Board of Control and the C. C. I. should be brought down to Bombay at the earliest opportunity and be transferred to democratic control. The provincial associations should realise their duties not only to themselves but also to Indian Cricket as a whole. The history of Indian Cricket has been a dismal one during the last few years and no cricketer worth the name can feel proud of it. Whatever has been done cannot be undone now. But it is up to us to see that those episodes which have besmirched the pages of our history are not repeated in the future.

Then only there is any hope for Indian Cricket to rise to the "top of the world". What hurts Indian self-respect most at present, is not the series of defeats at the hands of foreigners who have a longer history of cricket behind them, but the stories of personal jealousies and unsporting conduct in which some prominent Indian players figure conspicuously. The Indian Board of Control must be strong enough to put down such incidents. And that can only be done by the cricketing public taking a larger hand in its affairs.

HOCKEY MUSINGS

(BY SHORT CORNER)

The Gwalior Cup—A Suggestion—The Association Cup—The Venue Of The Aga Khan Cup—The City's Tournaments—The League Matches—A Word To Umpires .....

THE GWALIOR CUP

The very popular tournament for the Gwalior Gold Cup is not to be played this year and many a club has learnt this with regret. The B. P. H. A. is the controlling body for hockey and has not allotted the dates for the running of the tournament and this has tied down the W. I. F. A.'s hands. I have a suggestion to make one that should attract the attention of all interested in the uplift of hockey in Bombay. Why not allot the Gwalior Gold Cup to Juniors? In the past I have been dwelling at length on the need of nursing the youth in hockey but my voice has been a cry in the wilderness. At present there is only the Junior Aga Khan Cup which is the monopoly of the Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association and is open only to member-schools and only six, seven or eight teams participate. The Gwalior Cup should be run for teams with players below 18 years. To check cheating in the ages strict rules could be framed.

THE ASSOCIATION CUP

In place of the Gwalior Cup, the B. P. H. A., I am definitely told, is organising a tournament to be called the B. P. H. A. Hockey Cup. The Association's funds are at a low level and this tournament should be patronized by all affiliated clubs as well as by all hockey fans. Thus will a good cause be served. The admission rates are to be kept, I am told by the Secretary B. P. H. A., as low as possible to enable even those with small purses to follow the tournament.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNEY

Following on the heels of the Association Cup will be the Aga Khan Tournament the greatest event in Bombay and perhaps in India. Will the venue be changed? Will it go over to the Brabourne Stadium. I hope it does. Just as the Pentangular Committee agreed to change over in cricket, the Bombay Gymkhana should also do so. In that case there will be no erection cost and there will be better accommodation. The Aga Khan Committee should try to bring over to Bombay the holders of the cup the Lahore Y. M. C. A. and other leading sides of India, like the Jhansi Heroes, Manavadar State XI, the Mohan Bagans, the N.-W. R. and a team from Madras, either the Telegraphs or Police.

OTHER TOURNAMENTS

The B. P. H. A. should not permit the running of any tournament after the Aga Khan. The Jepson Cup, and the Lewis Cup should be played early in the season and the Aga Khan should be the last and bring down the curtain on the year's season. The Jepson Cup is usually played in May, when the heat is oppressive and many cannot participate as they prefer being out of Bombay. Along with the League, either the Jepson Cup or Lewis Cup could be played and entries would be large, as the matches would serve as practice for the bigger events, viz. the Association Cup and the Aga Khan Cup.

LEAGUE MATCHES

The League matches from 24th January to 31st have not evoked much interest, most of them being one sided.

When the Young Sports defeated the Bombay Port Trust, they won the Championship in the X section of the Second Division and earned first division status. Although the Young Sports have two more matches to play, the results will not affect them as the nearest rivals have already lost 6 points.

FIRST DIVISION

In the First Division the City

(Continued on Page 43)

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Legion Of Lost Letters

By N. J.

"In reaching its destination, 39 miles away and returning back to the sender, a card took 11 years to complete this journey.

Posted on August 15, 1926, at Bina (District Saugor), to an addressee in Lalitpur (District Jhansi), the card returned to the sender recently with remarks that the addressee refused it.

And the sender had to pay half an anna as the price of cards had been increased since it was first sent out on its long pilgrimage."

* * *

Prodigal Post-Card

Which was, no doubt, rather hard upon the gentleman concerned. But the Associated Press correspondent, who sent this titbit regrettably failed to enlighten us upon the reactions of the sender on receiving his precious epistle safely back after such a long period. Nor has he informed us of the contents of this errant postcard.

I daresay, however, that the half-anna extra charge was a most modest price for such a precious acquisition, and I am even confident that the kindly gentleman, who casually dropped his message into the nearest postbox eleven years ago, must have not grudged this postal impost in the least.

I go further and say that he will value his missive all the more for its being missing so long. The annoyance and anxiety which the absence of any response must have caused to him in 1926, has been more than richly recompensed by the joy and surprise in the year 1938. He will presumably treasure this letter as an heirloom, and it will serve as a thrilling subject for an anecdote in his old age—this "Return of The Prodigal Post-Card"!

* * *

Proper Perspective

The practical and the matter-of-fact amongst us will, no doubt, hail this episode as one more illustration of the horrible laxity and inefficiency of the Post and Telegraph Department of the Government of India. They will wax indignant over this delay, develop it into a public grievance, write strong letters to the Press about it, and even cause questions to be asked in the Assembly. Eleven years for thirty-nine miles beats even the fabled tortoise to a frazzle. It is a disgrace, an abuse, a.....

I agree. But, on second thoughts, don't you think that there is something to be said on the other side too? We are so used to the clock-work regularity of the mail, we are so accustomed to bank on the prompt dispatch and the unfailing delivery of our correspondence that incidents like this ought to be actually welcomed, so rare, as they are. If nothing else they shock us out of our complacency and help us to realise the value of the epistolary blessing we enjoy—a blessing which was unheard of only a century ago. We have come to believe the receipt of our letters as merely a mechanical process. We almost view the faithful postman, who delivers our mail every morning and evening, in fair weather or foul, as an automaton, as a soul-less robot. The disappearance into the blue of an occasional letter and its re-emergence after a number of years, serves as a corrective to our jaded outlook. It makes us see things in their proper perspective. We forget our petulence over the delays and losses and instead become thankful for the daily arrival of our mail. The postman takes a new human aspect and we feel all of a sudden kindly disposed towards him.

* * *

Worthy Of Tribute

What visions of an unsung Odyssey this post-card can conjure up? To what mysterious ends of the earth must it have travelled in the eleven years of its silent pilgrimage? Or was it locked all this while in some secret, hidden recess, awaiting for the call of the "Open Sesame"? Posted in the middle of monsoon (it bears the tell-tale date, August 15), it has reached its destination in the depth of winter. But how must it have passed the intervening seasons? Through what strange hands it must have passed before returning to its author? And what happened to the message it was meant to convey? The two postal stamps verily appear to one who can see with the inward eye, like the figures on the Grecian Urn whom Keats apostrophized in his immortal Ode—the heifer being led to the altar, the musician "forever piping songs forever new", the young lover poised to kiss his beloved.

The postcard, which if it had been normally delivered to the addressee on August 16, 1926, would have been perused and thrown into the limbo of the waste-paper basket, has to-day become immortalised as it were by reappearing on the scene apparently from nowhere after the lapse of eleven years. It is a feat surely worthy of the passing tribute of those Comments.

* * *

Not Dead!

Why do they call the place where epistles, whose addressees or senders cannot be traced, are sent, as the Dead Letter Office? For surely those letters are not dead; they are, indeed, very much alive. They might be lost owing to the insufficient directions of their authors, but to call them dead is to do them a gross injustice. For every such letter tells a tale, gives us an insight into the working of the human mind. What may not those white or blue or pink papers convey to a Maupassant or a Browning?

Joy, Greed, Courage, Love, Anxiety, Pathos, Tragedy—every letter bears upon itself an immortal imprint. It is far from dead—at any rate, until consigned to the flames after the regulation period. It throbs with life—even when it may be merely a business letter. But then, business letters are never lost. Mercenary scribes always take scrupulous care to indite the correct addresses; and your tradesmen's bills, income-tax reminders, and creditors' threats never fail to hit the victim's—I mean, the bull's—eye. It is the letters of simple folk like you and me, which occasionally take wings and fly into the blue..... letters written in haste or hope, or in suspense and sorrow.

* * *

A Missed Tryst

And what hours of anxiety and torture, what misunderstanding and mischief, what heart-burnings and soul-aches those errant epistles may involve us into? Here may be John waiting at the tryst he asked Jane to keep.....waiting, waiting..... while the note he dispatched last night, has vanished into the void. Here is tragedy lurking round the corner, while John is waiting beneath the Clock Tower, counting the speeding minutes.....

Was it not a letter which God's wind blew away, which led to the ultimate doom of Hardy's Tess? That lost letter was a crucial link in the chain of an unrelenting destiny.....

* * *

Scattered on the shelves of the Dead Letter Office may be a thousand such missives, throbbing with emotion, very much vital, ardently alive. They represent the Legion of Lost Letters, and it would do you good to remember that during the last year alone there were 6,448,000 such epistles ..... What would many of us not give to have our own back?

A Jeena Special Train, exhibiting and offering different kinds of goods to the public, on its way to the South at Morappur junction.

HOCKEY MUSINGS

(Continued From Page 42)

Police "A" failed to turn out against the Y. M. C. A. and thus lost 2 certain points. The Police were the only likely team to trouble the Customs and the loss of 2 points makes the task of the Customs easier.

Another team to give a walk-over was the G. I. P. Railway Headquarters. This team was level with the Cheshire Regiment and stood a good chance of winning the Championship in the 3 Section of the II Division but now the loss of 2 points will prove disastrous and they will, I expect, have to remain another year in the II Division.

CUSTOMS WIN AGAIN

The Customs continued their victorious march when they defeated the B. B. & C. I Railway "A" by 3 goals to nil.

A WORD TO UMPIRES

Umpires still continue failing to fulfil their appointments. It's a sacred duty to keep up an appointment and failure to do so puts the Association authorities in great trouble to arrange for substitutes.

THE PENALTY BULLY

The penalty-bully is to be taken at a distance of five yards from the goal-line, just in front of the goal-mouth. The bully is to be taken by the offender, unless incapacitated by injury. All the other players must be sent out to the '25' line and they cannot participate in the game till the bully is complete.

The bully is complete when:—

1. When a goal is scored by the attacker or a penalty goal is awarded by the Umpire.

2. When the attacker puts the ball behind the goal-line. If the ball goes behind the goal-line off the defender's stick the bully is taken again

3. When the defender sends the ball out of the striking circle.

When a goal or penalty-goal is scored, the game is re-started by a centre bully, and in all other cases by a centre 25-line bully.

World's News From Across The Seas

(By Our London Correspondent).

During the interval between the first and second rounds in Madison Square Gardens, New York on January 21, Tommy Farr's trainer whipped a pair of scissors from his pocket and cut from his charge's head a lock which had been falling into Tommy's eyes.

* * *

W. T. Stead's famous Books for the Bairns are to have a modern counterpart in books for the political bairns.

This, it is understood, is the purpose of Mr. Victor Gollancz's recent announcement about an extension of books from the thousands in the Left Book Club to the millions it does not touch. Plans are brewing for the issue of Left Wing literature and political works at 3d. a copy—possibly some books at 2d. At present there is nothing definite, but it is hoped to create a subsidiary of the Book Club especially to bring out and sell Labour books to the crowds.

* * *

A "Siamese twin," apparently born died, was restored to life for some hours by the circulation of the second twin, after which both died. The twins, boys, were born at Greenwich, England.

During the night the breathing twin became livelier and cried, the colour of the first born then became pinker, and, he, too, began to breathe. Later he cried and took some sterile water from a pipette.

He died, however, about 18 hours later, and the second twin gradually became weaker and died six hours afterwards. This is described in a medical supplement to the annual report of the L. C. C. Hospital Services for 1936.

* * *

On August 4, 1914, Lady Oxford and Asquith—then Mrs. Asquith—went to the Prime Minister's room in the House of Commons.

"My husband was sitting alone at his writing table," she said at a literary luncheon in London recently. "Messengers with despatch boxes came in and out, but he never looked up. I stood behind his chair, and said, "It's all up, is it?"

"Yes, it is all up," he said. I leaned my head against his, and could not speak for tears."

That night Lady Oxford was with Ministers in the Cabinet room —The clock ticked on in the silence. Big Ben struck mid-night. The crowd outside was cheering and singing. "But in the Cabinet Room it was as still as the dawn. No answer from Germany. We were at war."

* * *

Hannan Swaffer, who has just returned from Spain, has written for the "World Press News" an excellently indignant account of the misrepresentation of the positions in the English press.

"In Barcelona," he says, "one man on a Tory paper told me that when his stories of what the New Spain was doing got to London they were murdered and he was accused of propaganda. Another one said quite frankly, 'Oh, I send the blighters what they want. I'm sick of arguing.'"

Because of this attitude, Swaffer says, the British public "has been told nothing of the fervour which inspires the New Army, the national unity, the ever-improving organisation, or the determination to die in preserving the liberties of Spaniards against the blackguardism of Fascist thugs."

Swaffer also reveals this: "The three journalists who were killed at Teruel were victims of Franco's love of publicity. He was certain to capture Teruel, he thought. . . Four journalists were invited by Franco to go up to Teruel to record his 'triumph.' Three out of the four were killed—and there was no triumph."

* * *

Mr. John Burns will be eighty this year. He is not what could be called a rich man, but ever since his boyhood days he has been a collector of books and manuscripts. And he has shown such shrewdness and discrimination that he has now a remarkable collection.

Two of his volumes are on view in the Gladstone Library of the National Liberal Club. One is an indenture between Henry VII., John Islypp, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Peter of Westminster, John, the Abbot of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, and the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London.

The manuscript is written on 17 leaves of vellum and dated 20th November, 1504. It is enclosed in the original Royal binding, wooden boards covered. with purple velvet. And it records the granting to the monastery of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, an annuity of £3 6s. 8d. "to be paid while the world shall endure?

The book is a very beautiful manuscript history of the Abbey of St. Saviour, Bermondsey, and a description of a mansion erected by Sir Thomas Pope.

* * *

Mr. Ernest Brown's voice is a subject fruitful of story and legend.

It seems that Sir John Simon was motioning to a village meeting during a recent by-election. His car was held up by a snowstorm, and Mr. Brown addressed the meeting until he arrived.

Neither Sir John nor his chauffeur knew the way; it was night, and at one time they thought they were lost. Suddenly Sir John stopped the car.

"Listen," he said. "Do you hear that voice?" There was a momentary hush. "Yes, sir," said the chauffeur.

"Well drive towards it!" cried Sir John, adapting the Napoleonic aphorism, "March on the cannonade." A mile and a half farther on, he reached the meeting.

Another addition to the Brown saga deals with the Minister of Labour as a teetotaller. Mr. Brown had worked hard to settle a coal strike. The Prime Minister was waiting anxiously to hear the result of the negotiations. Mr. Brown telephoned to announce "the strike is settled."

"God bless you, Ernest," said Mr. Baldwin. "You can have a good stiff glass of water at dinner tonight."

* * *

Until a son is born of the Royal wedding in Cairo, the heir to the Egyptian throne is the elderly Prince Mohamed Aly, cousin of King Farouk.

The Prince is immensely wealthy and lives in a magnificent palace. During the last reign he maintained a Court of his own. He welcomed every visitor of distinction who went to Egypt. At one time he came every year to England. With his distinguished bearing, smartly trimmed white moustache, and London-made clothes he looks rather like a British general on the retired list.

He has in his wardrobes a most impressive collection of white waistcoats and spats. His English is perfect, and he has vivid descriptive powers. Here is an account he gave to a British journalist a few years ago of a visit to the Bank of England, and the thrill he experienced at holding between the thumb and forefinger of one hand notes worth many millions more than the annual revenue of Egypt.

* * *

Prince Obsolensky, already famous as an international Rugby footballer, had a chance to defend Oxford's prestige in a new way on Saturday, January 22.

He was one of the team of eight under-graduates who competed in the transatlantic spelling competition broadcast that afternoon. Oxford's "eight" appeared to be a strong one, though the ability to spell is not necessarily hereditary. It included the grandson of a Prime Minister in Lord Oxford and Asquith and a son of Lord Halifax in Mr. Peter Woods. Since Mr. Wood was ready to face this ordeal, it is clear that his nerves have not suffered from the motor accident in which he was involved last term.

Two of the team were women and in one of them the B. B. C. had a particular interest. She was the daughter of Sir Stephen Talents, the Corporation's Public Relations Officer. Her name is Miranda. As Ariel appears over the doorway of Broadcasting House this might be a good omen.

* * *

WHAT THEY SAY:

Anyone who knows the geographical and technical configuration of the Lancashire cotton industry also knows the impossibility of trying to reassemble the industry in a group of vertical units.—Mr. Forrest Hewit.

* * *

FROM PERSONAL COLUMN IN THE "TIMES."

Widow of a distinguished sportsman will present collection of Indian horns to unemployment centre for hall, or where appreciated.

FROM THE "WESTERN MAIL AND S. WALES NEWS."

It was high time agnostics like H. G. Wells were put in their place. But whereas Mr. Wells was without hope because he had no God, in Earl Baldwin they had a man who believed in God and in the future of mankind.

AN ADVERT IN THE "PSYCHIC NEWS."

Quick results Psycheloid magnetic trumpets make immediate results possible. Medium writes: "Sats even years, trumpet never levitated. First night we used your trumpet it was levitated across room in red light." Plain, 5s. 6d. Luminous, 7s. 6d. (Abroad, 1s. extra).

FROM THE "MIDLAND DAILY TELEGRAPH:"

They had interesting discussions, which broadened the mind, and anybody who believed in "my country right or wrong" was welcome.

INTERNATIONAL HANDWORKERS' EXHIBITION

The first Handworkers' Exhibition in the world is to be opened under the auspices of the Labour Front of the International Handworkers Centres. The exhibition will be held from May 28th to June 26th, 1938. The preliminary enquiries made abroad have brought a ready response, fifteen nations having signified their intention of being represented. It is expected that thirty nations will have stands, and the exhibition is expected to cover the total area of Berlin's enormous Exhibition Ground, which is 60,000 square metres in extent. It will be divided into eight sections, amongst which the most interesting will probably be the great History of Culture show and the International Country Fair.

INTERNATIONAL GARDEN CONGRESS 1938

At the last meeting of the International Gardeners' Fruiterers' and Flower-growers' Congress in Rome, it was decided that the 12th Congress should be held in Berlin in August, 1938. All aspects of flower and fruit growing will be represented in nineteen different sections at the Berlin show. One section will be devoted to fruit growing, one to vegetables, one to flowers and decorative plants, another to seed cultivation, and two further sections will be given over to national food supplies. The organising committee has sent out invitations to 53 nations, and it is expected that the results, both as regards exhibitors and visitors, will be as encouraging as the response to the International Milk Congress in Berlin this last summer.

Now I know why
smart women use this cream
My complexion flatters me as never before

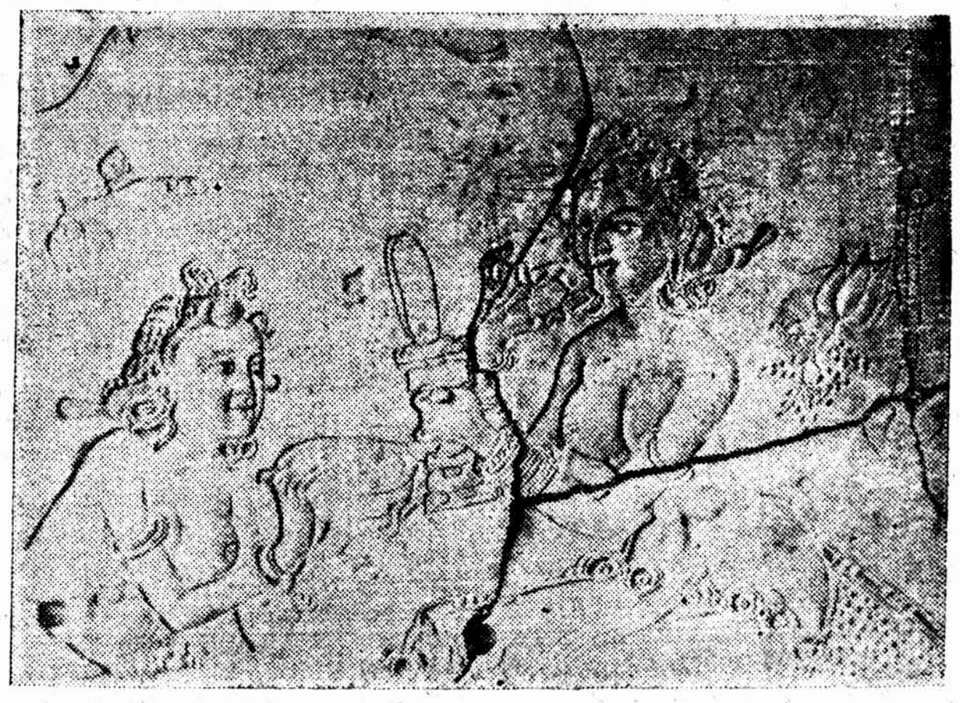
How surprised and delighted you will be when you see how the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream improves your complexion. Just spread a thin film of this cream over your face. See how velvety it makes your skin. See what a perfect powder base it is,.. and what a smooth finish it lends to your make-up, preserving it for hours. But it does a lot more than that. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream protects the most delicate skin from the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust. And here is a little secret for you. Perfect Vanishing Cream conceals skin blemishes and other little imperfections that sometimes mar a beautiful skin. Keep your complexion looking its loveliest by the daily use of Perfect Vanishing Cream.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

DIGGING UP AFGHANISTAN'S PAST

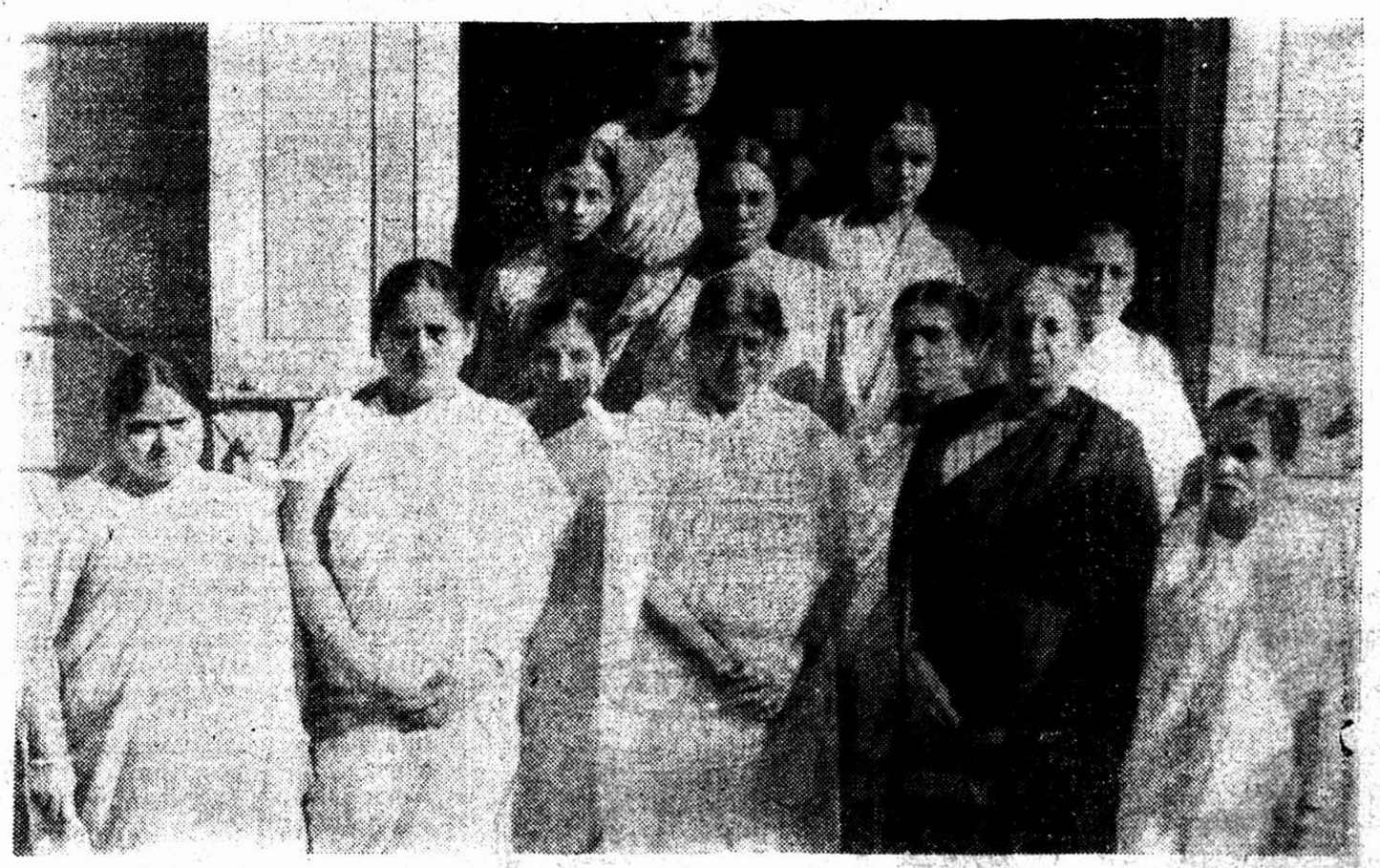
Dr. Josef Hackin, head of the French Archaeological Delegation to Afghanistan, carried out certain excavations at Bamian, the ancient Buddhist centre and discovered delicate Indian Ivory Carvings, which prove that even in early centuries A.D. there were strong bonds between India and Afghanistan. The Bamian is at the foot of Hindukush whose ancient past was almost unexplored. The King of Afghanistan H. M. Zahir Shah is very much interesed in Archaeological excavations and the French Archaeological Delegation received much help from the Afghan Government. The Delegation carried out excavation work at three centres, i.e. Capisa, Kodaman and Mamlam, the last-named was an important city in ancient times being the meeting place of Greeks, Persians and Indians. It was also a place of pilgrimage where monks lived in regular monasteries and at one time there were about 2,000 of them. Bamian, appeared to be the residence of the ruling chief of the time and bore marks of high degree of civilisaion. Here in a closed room of an ancient palace the delegation discovered Greek antiquities, varieties of bronze pieces and painted glasses. In the same room they found Indian Ivory carvings dating from the Kushan Period to the early Gupta Period.

An Ivory Carving about 2,000 years old unearthed by the French Archaeological Delegation in Afghanistan. It shows a servant girl carrying flowers in a vessal for her mistress' toilet. The maid has Mongolian and Indian features showing an admixture of Indian and in-Buddhist influence in Afghanistan.



This represents a maid offering toilet materials to her mistress, who is holding a looking-class in one hand and fixing her ear-rings with the other. Both persons have large eyes and thick lips, signifying a fusion of Mongolian culture in Afghanistan in those days. The work is believed to be done by Indian Artists.

Dr. Josef Hackin, Conservator of the Paris Museum, who is the leader of the French Archaeological Delegation in Afghanistan.



Dr. Kashibai Navrange (centre) with the members of the Hind Mahila Samaj at the Annual Social Gathering of the Samaj.

DUCHESS OF WINDSOR'S HAIR

Next to Antoine of Paris, about the most famous hair stylist in Europe is Leo of Vienna. He's a gray, drapper little man who turned up in New York awhile back, all full of whispers about his most important customer, the Duchess of Windsor.

She isn't the dark brunette you think she is from her picture, Herr Leo says. She's really a chestnut blonde, if that means much to you. She gets a permanent every eight months, uses a little bit of mascara, a little rouge and a lot of blood red on her fingernails, with toes to match. The Duke usually comes along with her to Leo's. Sometimes he smokes and sometimes he reads, but usually he just sits and waits.

And, to get back to the Duchess. Leo thinks the architectural line of her coiffure is practically perfect for her, but doesn't think it would work for most women.

That last item of information ought to warm the cockles of U. S. hairdressers, even if none of the rest does. Our coiffeurs have been in the devil of a state for the past year, worrying about the simplicity of the Duchess' hair-do. They even wrote an open letter to her, in the New York "Times", and told her she'd ruin their business if she kept on wearing her hair that way, and would she mind putting it up in a slightly more complicated fashion?—"Tide".

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured absolutely in four weeks. Success Guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B. C.) Panchpota, Bengal.

Hitler—Friend Of The Millionaire

Somehow the impression seems to have got around that business doesn't make profits in Germany. Non-Germans, when they think that, are looking a bit far ahead into the future. For the present at least, fascism is "working," which is a nice way of saying that business is raking in the profits—big business, that is.

The facts are simple. Two-thirds of the business enterprises Hitler inherited from the republic have been put out of business. The third remaining in operation have taken them over, earning bigger profits than before on more capital.

In 1934, before the fascist economics had a chance, the Berlin Stock Exchange traded in the shares of 933 corporations, each strong enough to have survived the extraordinarily severe German depression. To-day the exchange trades in the shares of only 385 companies.

Take the 1936 records of the 180 largest of these 385 companies. Eighty-four of them maintained dividends to their owners at 1935 levels, and 60 actually increased their dividends. Only 20 paid no dividends, and eight reduced payments. In the banner spring of 1937, the New York Stock Exchange—with its sick rails, utilities and other chronic sufferers—was hardly able to boast as profitable a performance.

But, the sceptical will still ask, that was 1936. Hasn't Hitler finally clamped down on the big boys? Clamp down Hitler certainly did—but on the small fellows who had not yet taken the hint and gone to the wall. For September 1, 1937, Germany's new law went into effect. Its provisions are simple.

Henceforth, no company can be formed with a capital of less than half a million Reichsmarks, the previous limit was only 100,000 Rm. And whereas until now, company shares were in denominations of 100 Rm., the smallest denomination for new issues is to be 1,000 Rm.

"Reprivatisation"

But still, what of the boys big enough to remain in the game? Well, what about them? Take the banks. One of Hitler's inheritances from the depression was the bad debts of the banks. They had plunged heavily during the '20s and when everything crashed, their assets weren't worth the paper they were written on. So naturally Hitler took them over. That is, the state nursed them for a while.

But now their period of convalescence is over. Gradually, the enormous blocs of bank stocks formerly held by the government have been returned to their former owners. Evidently, business-men still feel that it is worthwhile to buy stock in Nazi Germany. Officially, the process of returning the banks to private capital is called "Reprivatisation."

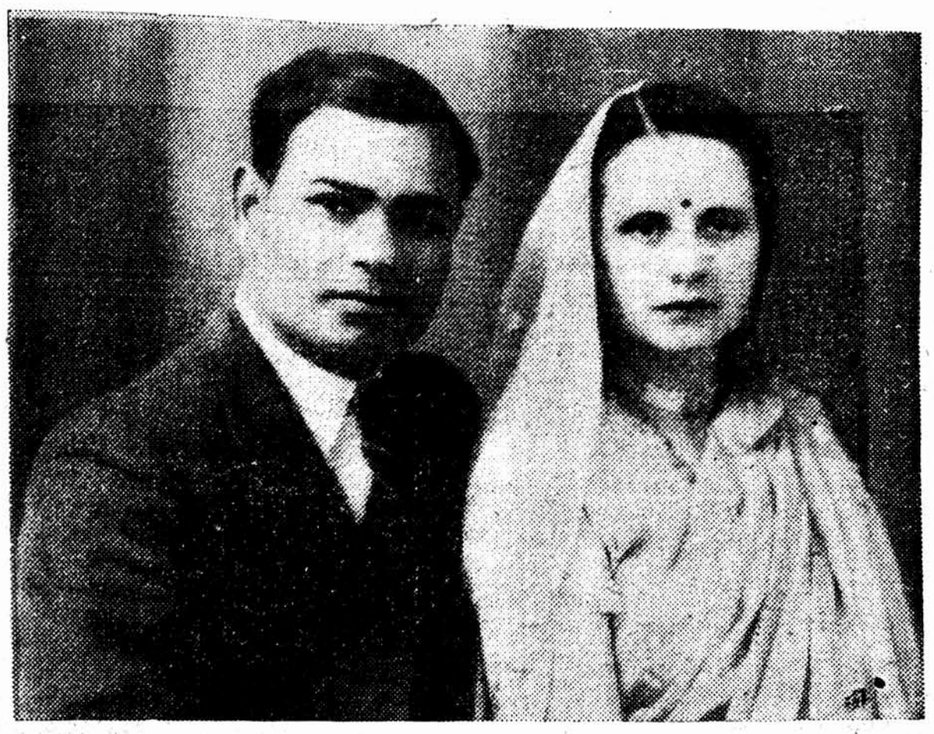
Industry tells the same story. The sceptical talk of taxes. Well, here's how taxes "bleed" German big business. Germany wants to make her own oil out of her vast coal deposits. The idea is feasible, but expensive. What happens? Does the state take over in the public interest? No Krupp, which is very much a private and profit-making affair, forms a new subsidiary, planks 20 millions into it, raises another 10 millions in the open market, and charges monopoly prices for the product.

Tribute To Krupp

Does the state complain? No, the treasury is bled to pay tribute to Krupp.

There are some people who don't listen to arguments. You must show them figures. Well, for them, just forget about the foregoing. Tell them that in 1935 the great Wanderer auto and arms trust increased profits 16.2 per cent. and paid 8 per cent: that the Hoesch metallurgical works trebled their profit: that the steel trust, which like the banks was bankrupt in 1932, reinvested profits of 700,000,000 Rm. in its enterprises.

I suppose that what the no-profit-under-fascism school of thoughts boils down to is that, under fascism, big business is discouraged if it makes no more than 6 per cent. Which is to say, armaments are a very good way of stopping business recessions. Maybe Hitler has the answer. Krupp thinks so.



Mr. Raghubir Singh, son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Rachhpal Singh (of the Allahabad High Court) has married an English girl, who is now named Srimati Sunita. Mr. Raghubir Singh has just returned to Allahabad with his bride from England where he received special training as a sound engineer and cinamatographer. His film "East Goes West" was highly spoken of in London.

A Happy Turn In A Girl's Luck

I was dark in complexion. My blouse did not decorate my blackish hands and rough elbow which were so by exposure. Besides, I was looking very ugly in the society owing to pimples on my face and nobody liked me. Later on my sister advised me to use Chevalier Beauty Cream and after its use all my defects had gone for ever. The very boy who was averse to my face desired my hand in marriage. I married him and enjoyed a happy life I continuously use the CHEVALIER BEAUTY CREAM and my face remains always beautiful.

BUG POISON TO BE PINK TO AVOID ACCIDENTS

Arsenates, the deadly white poisons used for killing insects, are to be coloured pink in the future to prevent their being mistaken for flour or sugar, which they resemble. A number of fatalities have resulted from such mistakes in the past. After studying the best way of avoiding such accidental poisonings, the Manufacturing Chemists Association decided to colour arsennates pink so they can be recognized instantly.

Tattooing Cornea Of Eye Improves Vision

Tatooing the cornea, the transparent layer that forms the outer covering of the eyeball, with gold and platinum improves certain cases of defective vision, according to Dr. Ramon Castroviejo of Columbia Presbyterian Medical Centre, New York City. Dark spots that develop on the eyeball covering greatly interfere with normal vision, it is explained, by dispersing light that passes through the transculent area. Tatooing with metal chlorides in solution closes up the spaces between the spots, concentrating the light received.

FIGURES TALK

Figures collected by the League of Nations, the staff of the economist, and others, tell a story of falling production and trade.

Taking the 1929 figures as equalling 100, to give a basis for the calculations, you get this picture:—

World Industrial Production exclusive of (U.S.S.R.) fell from —106.8 in May 1937 to 101.4 in September.

World Trade Index fell from—100 (2nd quarter 1937) to 97.1 3rd quarter.

World Stocks of 12 raw materials rose from—83.3 in June to 101.5 in September.

Prices of Primary Products fell from—156.2 (October 20) to 146.7 (December 15).

Business Activity in U. S. A. fell from—98.3 in October to 89.4 in November.

New Stratosphere Balloon Has Twin Gas Bags

Designed to reach a record height of twenty miles, six miles higher than present records, a gigantic stratosphere balloon is under construction by Polish engineers. Far larger than any balloon yet built for the purpose, the Polish craft actually is composed of two bags, one above the other. During the first part of an ascension, the smaller bag alone contains the hydrogen gas and lifts the larger bag, which is empty. As the altitude increases, the gas is forced by expansion into the lower bag through a connecting tube. Heretofore, ascensions were limited by the amount of gas a single bag would hold and, when its capacity was reached through gas expansion, the gas escaped and the ascension halted. Suspended beneath the odd lighter-than-air craft is a conventional sealed gondola for observers and instruments.

Slow-Motion Lightning produces No Thunder

"Slow lightning" that produces no thunder has been discovered as the result of studies made by General Electric engineers, who found that electrical currents occasionally are built up and released slowly, that is, in one or two tenths instead of millionths of a second, as in conventional lightning. Although slow lightning looks like "fast" lightning, its existence may explain why during a storm some flashes are not followed by thunder.

Sport From All Quarters

38-YEAR OLD RECORD SMASHED

Abdur Rehman And Salim Ullah Bettered Punjab University Timings

In the Forty-third annual athletic championship of the Punjab University which was held at the University Stadium at Lahore recently, Abdur Rehman of the Central Training College, Lahore, gave a good account of himself by creating two new records in half-mile and one mile races.

The 38-year-old University record for the 100 yards, which had stood unassailed since 1899, was also broken by Salim Ullah of the Government College, Lahore, who touched the tape in 10.1 second.

BIGGEST BLOW TO NORTHANTS COUNTY CRICKET

Mr. Stephen Schilizzi, Millionaire benefactor and president of the Northants County Cricket Club, has left the Club.

He announced this in a statement.

Having held the presidency since 1929, he said, he had decided to have no further association with county cricket in Northamptonshire.

His action is the result of a series of differences with the committee, ending in a decision that the president should not represent the county at the meeting of the Cricket Advisory Committee, to be held soon at Lord's, concerning the Cricket Commission's report.

Mr. Schilizzi—whose sister is the widow of M. Venizelos, the Greek statesman—has given thousands of pounds to the county club when a season's losses have threatened the end of first-class cricket in Northamptonshire.

One who has been in close touch with the county's cricket for many years, declared that Mr. Schilizzi's resignation was the biggest blow that Northants cricket has suffered for many years.

U. S. OFFER TO BOSTOCK

Tiny Bostock, the Leek fly-weight, has received an invitation by cable to visit America to meet Harry Jeffra, the world bantam champion, in a title contest.

The inducement offered is a fee of 5,000 dollars, or 20 per cent, of the gate if that amount should be in excess of 5,000 dollars.

Jack Fitzgerald, Bostock's manager, states that it is unlikely that the offer will be accepted; they were not interested in the world bantam-weight title at the moment. The fly-weight title is the objective.

Mr. S. F. Rous, secretary to the Football Association, addressing a meeting at Leeds, revealed that the F. A. had under consideration a national scheme for coaching school teachers in Association football, following the success of experiments at Sheffield and Doncaster.

HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING IN AMERICA

Braddock Gains Majority Decision Over Farr

Ex-Champion's Surprising Exhibition Of Speed And Punching Power In Last Three Rounds

Tommy Farr, the British Heavyweight boxing champion, lost his second fight in America when James J. Braddock, former heavyweight boxing champion of the world, beat him on points in a 10-round world's championship elimination bout in New York last month.

The decision of the officials was not unanimous, but the general opinion is that it was certainly a fair one. Farr, however, protests that the verdict was "unfair."

While one judge and the referee voted the fight to Braddock, the other judge gave it to Farr.

"I Was Robbed"

"I was robbed," was Farr's first remark on entering his dressing-room. "I don't want to fight any more. There is a good living for me in the mines."

But he added this parting shot at Braddock: "I'll get him again, and a decision won't be necessary next time."

The Fight Round-By-Round

The following is the description of fight round-by-round:—

Round 1.—Farr gave an indication of his campaign when he started to attack Braddock round the body. Braddock countered the attack fairly, easily, and retaliated.—Round even.

Round 2.—Farr continued to attack Braddock's body but found that Braddock's boxing ability kept his punches from being effective. Fighting was carried on in the centre of the ring, with Farr continually attacking the body Braddock jabbed Farr's face continually.—Farr's round.

Low Punches

Round 3.—Farr opened with attacks with lefts to the face and then lefts and rights to the body. Some of his punches seemed to be low, and both the referee and Braddock spoke to him about it. Braddock boxed very well and scored points against Farr's attack.—Braddock's round.

Round 4.—Farr again opened the attacks, lefts to the face and then to the body, but Braddock maintained a clever defence. Farr's attacks made people wonder whether Braddock could last under them. Blows were exchanged in the centre of the ring, with Farr scoring to Braddock's body. Farr took punishment in scoring these points. chiefly to the face, but he didn't seem to notice it.—Farr's round.

Round 5.—Farr again took the initiative with attacks to Braddock's body, and early in the round drove Braddock to the ropes, and held him there with several short right and left jabs to the body. Farr took punishment with each of his attacks, but he did not appear to be much affected. Braddock got a good right cross to Farr's jaw, but towards the end of the round appeared to be weakening slightly.—Farr's round.

Even Round

Round 6.—They exchanged blows in the centre of the ring with Farr scoring again to the body and then to the face. Braddock also scored with punches to the face and body. One blow caught Farr on the side of the head.—Round even.

Round 7.—Farr jumped in again to the attack, still scoring with rights and lefts to the face. He got in one good right to the face and a good left to the body. Braddock's timing became somewhat rattled under Farr's rain of blows, and he missed one blow badly. Farr came back with rights and lefts to the body. Braddock, however, got a right cross to Farr's head and scored well with it. Later Braddock tried the same punch but missed badly, while Farr continued to attack round the body.—Round even.

Round 8.—In the centre of the ring Farr continued his attacks to the body with rights and lefts. Braddock scored as Farr came into him. Once or twice Braddock was forced to cover from the rain of blows from Farr. The round was fairly even until Braddock scored with two short rights to the face which seemed to shake Farr slightly.—Braddock's round.

The Last Attacks

Round 9.—With lefts to the body Farr once more began the fighting and scored with these blows. Braddock blocked many of Farr's blows well and returned them with rights and lefts to Farr's body. Farr kept up his attack, but Braddock became more aggressive using both his fists, and scored with a right to the head. Farr scored with a left to the face Braddock scored again with a right upper-cut and a left cross, and scored more points with rights and lefts to the body. Braddock fought well and his timing seemed to be very good, and did not appear to have too much trouble in blocking many of Farr's punches. The round ended with Braddock attacking.—Braddock's round.

Round 10.—Farr began the final round with rights and lefts to the body, and then a left to the face. Braddock countered with a scoring left to the face. Both men fought furiously caring little for defence, but neither seemed to shake the other badly. Braddock got a right cross to Farr's face and then there was an exchange of lefts to the face. Braddock then got a left to Farr's body and continued to score points. Again Braddock came in with right and left crosses to Farr's head, but Farr maintained a rain of blows to Braddock's body Braddock attacked in the dying minutes of the fight and drove Farr away.—Braddock's round.

EASTMAN 8 FOR 16

Eastman, the Essex medium-paced bowler, took eight wickets for 16 runs for Sir Theodore Brinckman's team against a side of native-born Argentine players at Buenos Aires. The match was left drawn. The Englishmen, after scoring 240, dismissed their opponents for 142, and then declared at 51 for 0 in their second innings.

PETERSEN NOT RETURNING TO RING

Former British and Empire heavyweight champion, Jack Petersen has turned down an offer of £20,000 to return to the ring.

This is reported to have been made to him by his father, acting on behalf of a North of England syndicate.

There would have been a year's contract with preliminary fights, and then an important contest to be held in Glasgow during the Empire Exhibition.

Petersen's refusal to come back to the ring, from which he retired last April, is on the grounds of that old eye trouble.

He said that, while there was an improvement in his eyesight, it was not good enough to admit of him going back to boxing.

Petersen is only 26, and runs his own health establishment at Barry, near Cardiff.

F. A. PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

Mr. W. Pickford (president of the Football Association) has sent a New Year's message to clubs and associations affiliated to the Football Association.

Commenting on the growth of the game he points out that the F. A. enrol more than 30,000 clubs and, with youths' clubs and schools, over one million players take the field each week.

"There are 26 Football Associations in the Dominions, Colonies and scattered areas of the British Empire, affiliated to the parent bodies, and 50 national associations in membership with the International Federation abroad.

"They all take the Laws of the Game and the methods of organisation and control from us, and it is up to us all to maintain those high standards both of play and control that our predecessors worked so consistently to secure, and to continue to set as great an example to the world of well-managed sport and fair play as those gentlemen did who met in London a lifetime ago and set the ball rolling".

FOR SERVICES RENDERED

V. R. Richardson and C. V. Grimmett have each received £1,025 in recognition of their services to Australian cricket.

Richardson states that he has retired from first-class cricket, but Grimmett seeks to improve with age. The presentation was made on his 45th birthday.

"WHO IS BRADDOCK?" ASKS MAGISTRATE

When a 55-year-old labourer pleaded guilty at Clerkenwell police court to a charge of being drunk, he said: "Having the same name as the boxer who won the fight last night. I got in with some sportsmen, who gave me too much to drink"

"Who is Braddock?" asked Mr. W. J. H. Brodrick the Magistrate. "Is there a boxer of that name?"

The Clerk: Yes, sir. He beat Farr, the Englishman, last night.

"I will discharge you." Mr. Brodrick told Braddock. "Don't do it again."

INDIAN NATIONAL SCOUT ASSOCIATION

Pandit Bajpai's Message

Pandit Bajpai, Chief Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, came to Bombay with a double mission. It was his earnest desire to bring about friendship between the Seva Samiti and the Indian National Scout Association, and it was his wish to meet the members of the I.N.S.A. and establisn personal contact with the scouters and scouts. He was however able to do much more than merely realise this double mission, he was given a fillip and new vigour to the Scout Movement in Bombay. On the first day of his arrival Panditji had the opportunity to meet Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the President of the I.N.S A and the members of the Council. It may be stated that the amalgamation of the two associations must remain a distant formality, waiting for the meeting of the National Council of the Seva Samiti which comes off at the end of March. Meanwhile the Council of the I.N.S.A. passed the following two resolutions.

1. The I.N.S.A. has very great pleasure to welcome in our midst Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, the Chief Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, who has very kindly taken the trouble to come to Bombay at the invitation of the Association in order to establish a permanent bond of friendship between the two Associations.

The I.N.S.A will do its utmost to reach an understanding with the Seva Samiti which will lead to amalgamation in the near future.

The I.N.S.A. pays its sincere tribute to the Seva Samiti for its splendid services to the Indian Scout Movement during the last twenty years and especially puts on record the services of Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai who organised the first national scout troops as early as 1913.

2. The I.N.S.A. welcomes the assurance given by Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, Chief Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti, that he will do his utmost to see that the constitution entitled "Hind Scout Association" which was presented at the Allahabad Conference is accepted by the Seva Samiti. The Council of the I.N.S.A. according to its resolutions in general agreement with the constitution, especially with regard to the Name, Aims and Objects, Policy and Pledge, except that it should be drafted to suit the Federation of autonomous Provincial and State Associations. Subject to this modification and the change in the background of the Flag which may be blue or green the I.N.S.A. sees no difficulty in bringing about an amalgamation of the two Associations at the earliest possible date after the meeting of the National Council of the Seva Samiti.

Meanwhile it is resolved that as a token of friendship and the agreement reached on general principles between the two Associations, all Scouts of the I.N.S.A., who pass the Tenderfoot Test, do wear the Tender Badge of the Seva Samiti.

The resolutions more or less fulfil the first mission of Bajpaiji in Bombay. The two associations have nearly come together as one. The decision to wear the Seva Samiti badge must be welcomed on all sides as it honours a movement which served the Indian boys and girls for nearly two decades.

Bajpaiji had two occasions to meet the members of the National Scouters' Union. On the first occasion all the members of the Seva Samiti came to fraternise and merge themselves, with the permission of Bajpaiji, with the I.N.S.A. Dr. Mehta introduced Pandit Bajpai as the father of the Indian Scout Movement and related the efforts of the Seva Samiti to organise this movement all over India, and the kind of opposition the Seva Samiti always received at the hands of the B.P. Movement. He expressed the deep gratitude of the youth of our country for the great sacrifices the Seva Samiti was willing to make in the interest of unity. Pandit Bajpai said that the Seva Samiti had two mottoes: (1) Be prepared and (2) Country first, self second. He related how the Seva Samiti had taught the boys and girls of India to love the Motherland, and related how its members served the nation in spite of persecution, misrepresentation and even arrests. Bajpaiji assured the members that the Seva Samiti will ever remain in the forefront of service and patriotism and he was glad that his association will now be strengthened by the enthusiasm and idealism of the I.N.S.A.

"At Home" To Pandit Bajpai

On Wednesday evening the I.N.S.A. was "At Home" to Pandit Bajpai and he was given the opportunity to meet many persons who were interested in the Movement The Mayor of Bombay was present on the occasion. The Provincial Headquarters of the B.P. Association was represented by Mr. Char, the Provincial Secretary, and the District Association of Bombay by Mr. Tyrell, the District Commissioner, Mr. R. J. J. Mody, the Secretary of the Bombay Local Association, Mr. Godrej, Mr. Talati, the Secretary of the Bombay Suburban Local Association, were also present. Mrs. Eastley, the Provincial Commissioner of the Bombay Girl Guides Association, also took the opportunity to meet Pandit Bajpai. The Municipal Scouts and Guides were fully represented by Prof. V. G. Rao, the Commissioner of Municipal Scouts, Mrs. M. Malandkar, the Organiser of the Municipal Girl Guides. Mr. M. N. Talpade, who is mainly responsible for the nationalisation of the movement in the Municipality, took a very keen part in the gathering. The G. I P. Association Bombay was represented by Mr. A. B. Rane, the Assist. Commissioner of the Association and Mr. Y. G. Shaiwale, the District Scout Master. Besides a number of scouters of all the Scout Associations in Bombay were present. The keen interest taken in the movement by the Principals of High Schools in Bombay was evident by their presence to meet the Seva Samiti Chief when he was in Bombay. The proceedings open with the singing of "Vande Matram" by National Girl Scouts. Introducing Pandit Bajpai, Dr. Mehta referred to the existing scout situation in India and explained the points which alone can bring about genuine unity. He was compelled to refer to recent utterances and writings of Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Hogg which he said did not further the cause of unity. Very frankly he explained the role the B. P. Movement had played in this country and the reasons which made it forfeit the confidence of the public. He therefore emphasised that unless the B.P. Movement agreed to unalloyed nationalisation alter its pledge, and nationalise its leadership, there can be no genuine.

Bajpaiji, who was warmly ovated by the audience, made a very earnest speech in which he expressed his great pleasure at meeting the members of the various associations. He then detailed how the Seva Samiti took eighteen years to achieve the five points which they had raised before Lord Baden-Powell when he visited India in 1920. He pleaded that Indians should be premitted to manage their own movement in their own country. He especially referred to the Girl Guides and said that in teaching the Scouts we brought up individuals but in teaching the daughters of the land we dealt with families. There was therefore the greater reason that more attention should be given to the girl section and the nationalisation of the girl guide movement was indispensable. Bajpaiji very humorously described how at the investitures, Seva Samiti Scouts would take the whole pledge loudly but refused to utter the loyalty to King-Emperor. He said that all associations had come near at Allahabad and he hoped that in the next Conference we shall all become one.

Mr. Tyrell said that he did not agree that the B.P. Movement was dominated by foreign leadership and he earnestly pleaded for unity.

After Dr. Mehta had explained in detail how foreign domination was prepetrated in the Scout Movement, the members partook of refreshments and ended a pleasant evening, not without friendly controversy which resulted from a frank statement of issues.

A New Year Message

Sir Douglas Young, in a new year's message to the scouts of the Punjab asks everyone of them solemnly to repeat the pledge to the King. He is strongly opposed to the change in the pledge contemplated by the Allahabad Conference. He is opposed to purchasing unity so dearly.

Sir Douglas Young would have belied his traditions if the words were different. We do not at all mind the desire for the isolation of the Punjab by Sir Douglas Young, but we must if such is the desire of the Indian Scouts of the Punjab. Sir Douglas Young descends from the Imperial-born Indian Headquarters. He is a nominee of the Governor. The last Triennial Conference proved to Sir Douglas Young, that the Indian Headquarters realising the existing situations is slipping from the Imperialist fold. The few Indian members of the Headquarters are men of repute and importance and they cannot be expected to betray genuine Indian interests. His Excellency the Viceroy, too, was democratic enough to leave the Triennial Conference to reach its own decisions. Under the circumstances the consolidation of reaction was impossible. The whirlwind protest of the nation against the remarks of B.P., the rise of the I.N.S.A., the re-orientation of the policy and principles of the Seva Samiti, the presence of Congress Governments in the Provinces, consolidation of national forces through the nearly achieved amalgamation of the Seva Samiti and the I.N.S.A., the reconstruction of an independent Madras Association, the resignations of some Indian States Associations, and the trend of the Allahabad Conference are factors which the General Headquarters must consider. The Government of the Punjab does not lack patriotism and it is hoped that the leaders of the Punjab will realise that history looks to them to pave the way for national solidarity. On our part we shall be most sad if the Punjab desires to tow a line opposite to the rest of India, but if it does, then its isolation in the Scout Movement will be more misfortune than the misfortune of Indian scouting.

The Headquarters Council has already shelved Mr. Hogg to his proper place. It is now called upon to make its decision. The I.N.S.A. longs for unity and pleads for understanding. However much it cares for unity, it can only go the extent to which public opinion in this country and the aspirations of the people can allow it to go. Its spirit is fraternal, its hopes are nearly for the loving service of India's youth. In these difficult times India deserves the understanding of her aspirations. The General Headquarters of the B.P. Association can serve India best by fulfilling the will and wish of her youth

Scouting In High Schools

During the few days at the disposal of Pandit Bajpai, he has had the unique opportunity to meet thousands of boys in our city. He had the pleasure of addressing boys in the New Era School, the Fellowship School, the Aryan Education Society, the Modern School, the Goklibai High School, the Andheri High School, the Babu Pannalal Jain High School, the Moghaveera Night School and witness their songs, dances, demonstrations and scout achievements. The National Movement with its lofty ideal and appeal is going up into the heart of our youths. The willing response to the call of the I.N.S.A by the High Schools is merely a tribute to its love to serve the Motherland. The I.N.S.A. has dedicated itself to the service of our beloved children and contribute to their growth by co-operating with schools and parents, and the wonderful response so far received has encouraged it to aspire for —"a Troop in every School, a National Scout in every Home."

MORE HARM THAN GOOD FROM EYE GLASSES

Continued Reliance on glasses tends to make eye-sight even more defective than before

(By Dr. R. S. Agarwal, Eye Specialist, Delhi).

It is the external eye-muscles which cause changes in the vision. The part they play in accommodation has never been suspected by Medical Science. These muscles are merely looked upon as of value only in helping the eye to turn from side to side and up and down. That they actually cause the eye continually to change its shape during the process of vision is undreamt of by the medical profession in general, so that when trying to find the cause of myopia, hypermetropia, presmyopa etc., they are forced to conclude that these defects must be organic and permanent.

A Mistaken Belief

It is a general belief that once the eye becomes defective there exists no means whereby the eye can be brought back to its normal condition. The medical profession is concerned merely with the problems of how best to help the sufferer to overcome his disability in a manner most convenient to him; and for this the spectacles were introduced. Salvano of the Armati was the first to produce these aids to vision. Having furnished the patient with suitable glasses, the eye specialist considers that he has done everything that lies within his power to cope with the diseased condition; but it is a fact that the disease is not cured, it remains there and the sufferer is put only in a state of false satisfaction. The sufferer imagines that if he can see better, then his eyes must be better, and it is only after wearing spectacles for years, and having changed them more and more frequently for stronger ones, that the truth is borne in upon him that, instead of improving his eyes, the constant wearing of spectacles has in fact made the eyes worse, and will continue to do so.

Glasses for the correction of far-sightedness may, and usually do, give the wearer the impression that objects are larger than they really are; while near-sighted patients when wearing glasses are impressed with the fact that objects look smaller than they actually are. In wearing glasses, it is necessary to look directly through the centre of the glass in order to obtain maximum vision. If one regards an object by looking in a slanting direction through the glasses, its form and location are changed. The discomfort of glasses is very great with a large percentage of people who wear them. Frequently, when they complain to their doctors or to the physicians who supplied glasses, they are advised that by perseverance their eyes will become fitted to the glasses. This does not seem quite satisfactory, because people feel that the glasses should fit their eyes, and not that they should struggle along with all kinds of discomforts in order to make their eyes fit the glasses.

That glasses cannot improve the sight to normal can be very simply demonstrated by looking at any colour through a strong convex or concave glass. It will be noted that the colour is always less intense than when seen with the naked eye; even plane glass lowers the vision both for colour and form, as everyone knows who has ever looked out of a window.

Tinted Glasses

Tinted glasses, red, yellow, blue, green, or black, when worn constantly, are usually felt comfortable by the patient because the amount of light is lessened. Constant wearing of such glasses is later followed by sensitiveness to the light and the necessity for stronger glasses to obtain sufficient amount of relief. The protection of the eyes by dark glasses, shades, and other measures often cause inflammations of the eyeball and of the eyelids. Pure sunlight is necessary for the health of the normal eye, and when people live in dark rooms they usually find their eyes weakened.

The shape of the eyeball is changing frequently. Sometimes the eyes are focused for distant vision and at other times for near vision. Glasses which correct the sight for reading, very seldom enable the patient to see well at a distance. On the other hand, near-sighted persons whose vision is poor for distance, when wearing glasses to enable them to see distant objects, find that they cannot read with maximum vision with such glasses. When the glasses do not correct the vision for all distances, the eyes strain, and the wearing of glasses increases the strain. Glasses correct the eye trouble to a certain degree, but when the eye trouble varies, or the strain varies, the glasses do not relieve the wrong focus of the eye at all times. For example, the glasses that correct imperfect sight, or the strain from imperfect sight at ten feet, may not do so when the eye strains and is focused for a nearer point, or for a more distant point.

Glasses Lower The Vision

Stand fifteen feet from the eye-testing chart and test the vision of each eye with glasses on, after having worn them for half an hour or longer, remove the glasses; test the vision again and compare the results. Note that the vision without glasses becomes better, the longer the glasses are left off.

All these facts explain why the continued reliance upon spectacles always tends to make the eyes worse the cause of the trouble is not only not removed, but is aggravated and intensified by the introduction of these so-called "aids to vision" at the same time no attempt is made to alter the artificial conditions which impose a strain upon already strained muscles, and so we find that the practice of prescribing glasses for defective vision is in itself the chief cause of the continued increase of the very condition it sets out to overcome. A doctor patient who suffered from pain in the eyeballs while reading was fitted with spectacles fifteen times by the specialists. He was relieved of the pain in a few minutes by the methods prescribed for relaxation.

Bifocals cause more harm to the eyes. The subject has to raise the eyeball to see the distant objects and lower the eye ball to see near objects. This abnormal shifting of the eyeballs causes much strain on the eye.

Blindness is progressing nowadays. Glasses play an important part in making the persons blind. Blindness due to detachment of retina or complicated myopia has become very common

It has been experienced on a large number of patients that the defective eye sight can be improved and cured simply by some eye exercises which can be studied from the book "Mind Vision." Within a very short time the patient is able to get the good results.

Countess Wielopolska

Famous Polish beauty, over whom seven fatal duels have been fought, is shortly to be brought to trial in Berlin on a charge of espionage.

German penalty for espionage is death by the axe.

This trial is expected to be the most sensational in Germany since that which ended three years ago in the execution of two women and the imprisonment for life of a Polish officer.

Einstein's Plea For Peace

Professor Albert Einstein has joined Professor John Dewey, Bertrand Russell and Romain Rolland in a statement as follows:

"In view of the wanton destruction of Oriental civilisation and for the sake of humanity, peace and democracy we propose that the peoples of all countries organise a voluntary boycott against Japanese goods, refuse to sell and load war materials to Japan and cease co-operation with Japan in ways that help her aggressive policy, while giving every possible help to China for relief and self-defence until Japan has evacuated all her forces from China and abandoned her policy of conquest."

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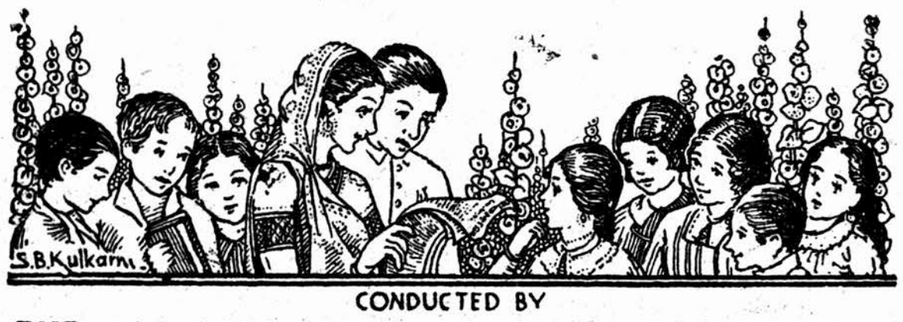
CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Last week we celebrated throughout our country the "Independence Day." . . .

Mind you, that independence we have yet to achieve. On this Day, we only promised to achieve it.

In ancient days when an Indian took an oath or publicly made some promise, he left no stone unturned to fulfil it. We have in us the same blood of those ancestors. What are we now going to do?

Our struggle for freedom has been such a long one. . . And yet what have we been able to get? To-day at least in seven provinces of our country the Government is being run by the Congress, by our own people. But is that enough?

Here I do not mean to discuss "our politics." Some people are of the opinion that children should never be bothered about such things as these. I don't call it "botheration" and I don't very much agree with them.

In my humble opinion, since "child is father of the man," he should be initiated into these affairs also as early as possible. If the idea that they must fight for their freedom is impressed into their minds in their early childhood, they are sure to work for it when they grow old.

However let us consider, how you can help the cause at this age? Well, the best course for you to adopt at present is to learn to be Swadeshi. If you wear khaddar, use village industries' things, think of the poor, and every day pray to God for our Motherland's liberty—I think you will have done your duty. Thus may we achieve our Independence!

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I send Happy Greeetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week, on 6th to 11th February 1938:—

1. Bro. Sahu Devji.
2. Sis. D. B. Tilak.
3. Bro. Krishna Mehta.
4. Bro. Ram Gogtay.
5. Sis. Mani Munshi.
6. Sis. Satilu Chavbal.
7. Bro. Madhav Bhatt.
8. Bro. Ahmed Hussain.
9. Bro. Edward Marshal.
10. Sis. Vinaya Prasad.
11. Bro. Laxman Salunke.
12. Sis. Surekha Gupte.
13. Bro. Ravindra Hirlekar.
14. Bro. Albert Lobo.
15. Sis. Tehmi Sethna.
16. Bro. Madhukar Desai.
17. Bro. Kashinath Gupta.
18. Bro. Pyarali Dosal.
19. Sis. Thorna Elijah.
20. Sis. Kanta Madhok.
21. Bro. Harin Davar.

Dear Dada.

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A. I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

PEN FRIENDS

I have just received a number of letters from our sisters and brothers in America and other countries. Those interested in opening correspondence with them may please inform me and I shall be glad to forward their letter to them.

Of course you know the advantages of Pen-Friendship. As a matter of fact, many of you have been asking me to get you such friends —So here is a chance: Be quick and write to me at once.

Also I have received some Cochin State stamps from a friend. I shall be glad to send them to any sister or brother who might be collecting stamps and requiring them.

This brother again requires Northern India and colonial stamps. If any of my sisters or brothers has these duplicates, they will please send them on to me to be forwarded to him. I think, by exchanging your duplicates like this, you could profitably enrich your collections.

THE IDEAL ENGLISH SCHOOL

The fourth annual gathering of the above school was held on Saturday, January, 22, at the Sir C. J. Hall, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presiding. The president laid stress on the importance of Indianising all our activities and giving prominence to Indian things.

The management had arranged for a varied programme on the occasion—Gujarati and English Dialogues, Orchestra, Drill, Dances, Statue-Posing, etc.—all the items being performed by the school students.

Beginning with Silhoutte Pujan-Nritya of a worshipper, intermingled with short dramas of Prince Arthur and Hubert and Bhava Sudharva, together with Drill items and the Orchestra (directed by Mr. K. M. Kapadia) consisting of twelve instruments, the whole programme was carried out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Special mention may be made of Pujan Nritya, Kite Dance, Juggler's Dance by Mangal Bhansali. Ganatra and S. I. Bhansali, Jaltarang by S. G. Bhansali, Prince Arthur's roll played by young Sheth, and Statue-posing by Haridatt V. Divecha. We wish the school every success!

"Young Fishermen."
(Photo by B. J. Munsiff).

I WILL BE GOOD

(By Shakuntala Paranjpaye.)

"I will be good, dear mother,"
I heard a sweet child say;
"I will be good—now watch me!
"I will be good all day."
She lifted up her bright young eyes.
With a soft and pleasing smile;
Then a mother's kiss was on her lips,
So free and pure from guile.
And when night came, that little one,
In kneeling down to pray,
Said in a soft and whispering tone,
"Have I been good to-day?"
O, many, many bitter tears
'Twould save us, did we say,
Like that dear child, with earnest hearts,
"I will be good to-day."

A KHADI CAP SPEAKS

(By Ghulam Allah M. A. Awan)

I was born on a tree in a remote Indian village, and had countless neighbours and friends.

One day an Englishman paid a visit to the field on which we lived and bought most of our friends. They were shipped away to England. In that distant country, they were overworked and ill-fed. Therefore when they returned to India after some time, they were very weak, pale and thin. It was certain that their end was near.

My master, however, hated slavery. He therefore brought me up and my other friends at his own place, where we were well-fed and well-treated. So we grew into a very thick yarn; and soon became the roughest and toughest cloth in all the neighbourhood. And somehow I was admired by every one who saw me.

Just then Mahatma Gandhi started the Satyagraha Movement. I at once became an emblem of Indian Nationalism. I was born on an Indian tree, brought up on Indian soil and trained by Indian hands. Hence I became a great favourite of Gandhiji. That is why I am sometimes called "Gandhi Cap."

On the heads of the Mahatma and his followers, I shone like moon on the head of Shiva. The more the greatness of Gandhiji increased, the more devoutly I was worshipped and the more hateful I became to the English. Those who wore me were imprisoned. It was indeed a great time for me.

Some cowards and selfish persons left me and walked into the opposite camp. But true patriots were ever ready to die for me. And so long as there are patriots, my greatness and power of inspiration is bound to grow for ever and for ever!

A FINE GAME

(By Robert Gnomes)

For this game you will need an empty bottle with a long neck and a box of used matches. Stand

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

your bottle on the floor or ground and arrange the players in a circle round it.

Now hand each of the players twelve matches. Each player in turn places a match across the open top of the bottle. At first this is easily done, but on second or third round (depending on the number of players) someone will spill all the matches on to the floor.

The unlucky player must keep all of the matches that fall. If a match falls inside the bottle the player must take two more matches from the box. The first player who gets rid of the whole of his matches by placing them on the bottle wins the game.

Play And—
(Photo by N. J. Mehta).

ENJOYMENT
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

My National Flag.

REPLIES

SIS. ANILA GHIA (Surat): It is a pleasure to know that you have been reading this Corner and taking interest in the activities of the Children's Association. Why did you not come to Bombay to attend the All-India Children's Gathering?

BRO. PHEROZE SACHINWALLA (Dadar): I have repeatedly said in these columns that anybody could join the All-India Children's Association at any time. Now you need not delay any further. Have you got the enrolment form? If not, send for it today.

SIS. SULOCHANA MUNIM (Ahmedabad): I have never before received a letter like the one you have written to me. Thanks very many indeed. I do appreciate your kindness. Yes, many others have also told me that they liked the special New Year Number of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper". You can become its permanent subscriber, if you are not one already, by sending Re. 1-8-0 only directly to the Manager, 13, Tribhovan Road, Bombay, 4. You know the subscription will be increased to Rs. 2 from April, so do not lose the opportunity.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Chilren under 12 years can join as members; boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions; and elders wishing to be helpful, ean also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Who Owns the Dogs?

IT was Betty who originated the idea of boarding the dogs of the neighbors who had gone on vacations. Gertrude introduced the beauty parlor element. Then Aunt Priscilla decided that such goings-on were not very lady-like and the girls had to turn over the business to their brothers. Betty was very averse to telling the business secrets so, when the boys asked who owned the four dogs in the kennel, she told them all wrong, saying that the police dog belonged to Mrs. Eenie, the dachshund to Mrs. Meenie, the bulldog to Mrs. Minie and the terrier to Mrs. Mo.

The boys remembered seeing the dogs with their owners, but could not recollect just which belonged to whom. Tom thought the police dog was Mrs. Meenie's, and the bulldog, Mrs. Minie's, while he was certain he had seen the dachshund at Mrs. Eenie's house and the terrier with Mrs. Mo. Dick agreed that the terrier was Mrs. Mo's, but was sure Tom was mistaken about the others. The police dog, Dick said, belonged to Mrs. Minie, while Mrs. Eenie had the bulldog and Mrs. Meenie the dachshund. Harry's opinion was entirely different from the others. He claimed that the bulldog was Mrs. Meenie's, the terrier Mrs. Minie's, the dachshund Mrs. Mo's, and the bulldog Mrs. Eenie's.

Gertrude would liked to have told the boys the right owners of the dogs, but she feared the wrath of her older sister, so she gave them a hint instead. "One of you boys is right about two of the dogs' owners and two of you boys are right about one of the dog's owner."

Can you tell to whom the dogs belong?

THE RIDDLE BOX

WHAT old adage proves that it is never necessary for anyone to study history?

2. What thing is both hard and easy to do at the same time?

3. When does every man always have a price on his head?

4. What is the most appropriate music that can be played at an execution by hanging?

5. In what way are a barber at the sea-side and a long wave rolling up on the shore alike?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

THE GREAT PYRAMID.
(By Elijah Moses)

The Great Pyramid of Gizeh is said to contain enough material for a straight wall to be built right across America, approximately 3,000 miles! The wall would be 4ft. wide and 1 ft. high. This pyramid consists of 2,300,000 stone blocks, the average weight of which is 2 1|2 tons, and it covers 12-1|2 acres.

THE MAGIC PIP
(By Gridhar Desai)

Try this experiment when you have a glass of fizzy lemonade, lime-juice or any other aerated water. Drop a grape pip into the liquid and it will sink down to the bottom.

Almost at once you will see little bubbles of air gathering round the pip, and very soon the pip will float right up to the surface.

When this happens the bubbles burst and the pip goes down again. It will go on rising and falling for quite a long time.

HADN'T WASHED YET
(By Behram Engineer)

Aunty: "Dubash, did you enjoy the book I sent you on your birthday, the day before yesterday?"

Dubash: "I haven't read it yet aunty."

Aunty: "Why, how is that?"

Dubash: "Because mummy said I must wash my hands before I read it!"

CHILD OR FOURANNA
(By Kitty Francis)

A Jew whose child had swallowed a fouranna rang up the doctor.

"How old is it?" asked the doctor

"It's a bright new one, dated 1937" replied the father

FROZEN WATER!
(By Bro. Joseph Pereira.)

Ganesh: "See that man over there, Gopal? Well, someone threw some water at him and it nearly killed him."

Gopal: "What, water did? But water doesn't hurt if it is thrown over you."

Ganesh: "This water did. It was frozen at the time."

REPLIES

DADA IS ALWAYS PLEASED TO RECEIVE LETTERS from his sisters and brothers, and reply to them individually or through these columns as they like. He will be glad to be of any help to them in solving their small difficulties and other matters. Write to him whatever you like and whenever you please.

BRO. K. G. WARIYAR (Wadakanchery): Thank you for your letter and the Cochin State stamps. As desired I shall send the stamps to a member who may be requiring them, and if I receive some other stamps in exchange I shall be glad to forward them to you.

REVIVE THE GUILDS!

(Continued from Page 7)

with their several apprentices and journeymen.

The Craft Family Unit is the simplest form of Guild. In it are found teaching, creating and trading. It works for the village or town, for the school and the market, yet remains apart from these in the sense that the crafts-master (in collaboration with his customers) controls his market, and through teacher-pupils, influences education, thus again, creating public taste and fresh markets. Throughout the whole of history, the Guilds have always followed this plan.

The creative worker, who in his dream sees the vision of things beautiful which he proceeds to put into the goods of daily life by means of his skilled hands, is the Master of the Guild, the father of this Crafts Family Unit and the leader of local industry. Group of such Masters and their Journeymen (severely representing "Crafts" and "Commerce") become the natural heads of districts, and so on: the National Constitution of the Guilds is built up organically, developing from the Guild Family Unit.

Central control of industries and markets, if and when required, is thus established with a mandate from the Guild trained units. There is neither conscienceless capitalist control, nor ignorant mob control.

Seek Out Master Craftsmen

It behoves us now, therefore, to seek out Master Craftsmen, and to educate the commercially-minded youth of this country to work in close collaboration with these men, whilst others should become their apprentices. Without apprentices from among the cultured classes, this movement of national industrial regeneration cannot triumph.

It has been suggested that three years should give the training required to become a crafts teacher; but it is impossible to become a master-craftsman in three years. Yet much may be done, even in that time, to dispel the fog of ignorance about the crafts and crafts-needs, which exists everywhere to-day, especially among so called "educated" youth. Such a short training should be sufficient to give such knowledge of some fundamental crafts as would take the blinkers of a false education from their eyes, enable the teacher to revive craftsmanship in a village thus preparing ground for more perfect organising. "Such work, however, cannot be confused with a national crafts revival on sound economic lines, without doing definite harm to the whole movement. Yet it is important—vitality important—as far as at goes and this Gandhiji's critics have not seen, because they envisage such partly-trained people as national industrial teachers and leaders. Critics are right insofar as they assert that these can never be such leaders.

Meanwhile—whilst this diffusion of simple crafts-practice is going on—it is imperative to create the nuclei of Crafts Family Unit everywhere on a higher level of production and commercial organisation based on the eternal principles of Master-Craftsmanship. By this double action from Guild Masters and popularisation of crafts through schools, etc., the tone of the whole movement can be maintained. Without it, it must fail.

Stubbornness Of Traditional Craftsmen

One difficulty ahead will lie in the ignorant stubbornness of most traditional craftsmen. Stubbornness is a peculiarity of the Master-Craftsman in all lands! He has become stubborn through his long "fight to the death" with modern industrial methods. Unfortunately this is now a great difficulty. For he usually will not accept new designs or even consider new methods, and both are or may be necessary to-day. I have in mind a case of a traditional embroiderer to whom designs by a modern artist (who is greatly in sympathy with the handicrafts movement) have recently been given. He looked at them, snorted, and remarked sullenly: "These are not designs for shawls!" They were, of course. What he meant was: "These are not the same designs for shawls that I and my forefathers have repeated for several centuries!" Such attitude is absolutely deadening to progress. It is uncreative, and unenterprising. Creativity and enterprise based on creativity must be found, encouraged and backed everywhere if the Guilds are to flourish once more. The Khaddar shops, for instance, should be centres of creative beauty in designs and in colourings. Whilst supplying old-world designs for those who prefer them, they should cater for that large and growing public which demands the modern—be it Indian or European—and will continue to buy away from these shops until they supply it.

In modern over-mechanised industry and its results in human degradation and chaos, we have the spectacle of "enterprise based on greed" in place of "enterprise based on upon creative vision". Among the traditional master-craftsmen of all lands—the pathetic remnants of the old Guilds Masters—we often find the equally pitiable and profitless attitude of uncreativity arising out of stubborn adherence to old forms. This must go. It can go only by putting creativity in living design in its place.

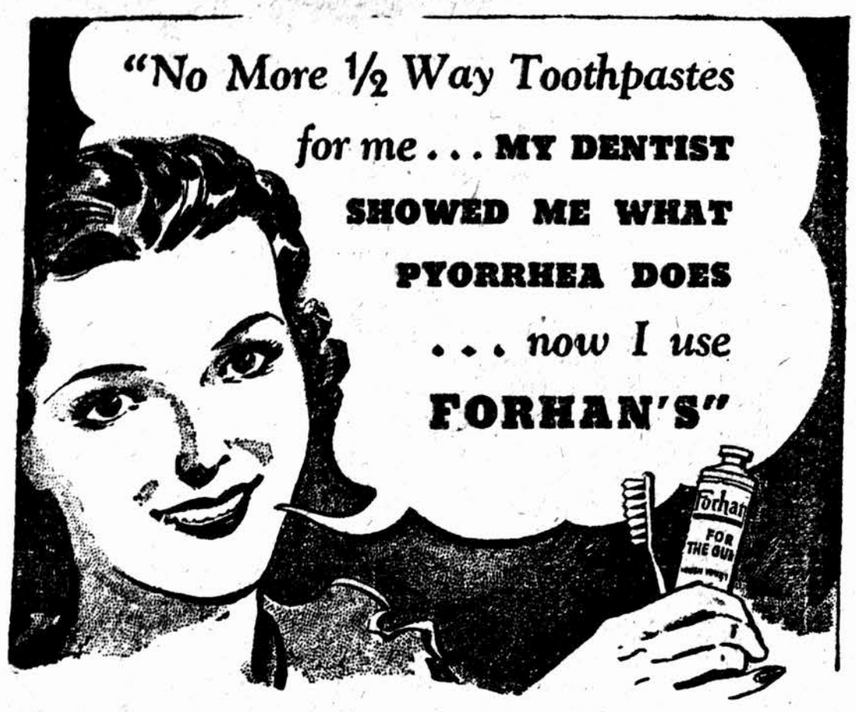
The call now is, therefore for cultured, modern-minded men and women, who will submit themselves to the yoke of training for the Degree of Masterhood in Crafts, which might in the first place—until Crafts Colleges are established under the Guild themselves—be conferred through Indian Universities. There is no reason why in the early stages the master-craftsmen, however, simple and ignorant in all else but their craft—should not teach. Those of them who are able to assimilate modern ideas of design, etc., are, in fact, the natural leaders of the national movement; and it is to be hoped that those who know more about organising than they do, will see to it that these men are found and established without delay, with their pupils, apprentices and journeymen. If an uneducated man knows more than an educated one, he becomes in respect of that knowledge the teacher of the educated.

Aptitude For Crafts

It has been written in criticism of Gandhiji's scheme, that many have no aptitude for crafts, and should not be forced into them. This, of course, is true, up to a point. Nevertheless we would not say that all children not having the inclination to wash themselves, should not be made to do so! Gandhiji's urge would appear to be to give to all an opportunity at least to know the fundamental needs of life of industry and of commerce. He has realised that there can be no natianal industrial reconstruction from the very soul of India—the only reconsideration which will never fail—unless every child has been given the opportunity to understand the meaning of right work, simple living and human justice to the mass of the poor workers. Such understanding cannot be born of a theory.

Man comes into the world naked, and his first necessity is covering. The first necessity is therefore to make covering. In doing this simple act, the heart and mind are educated deeply, and principles of social and industrial organisation are inculcated, which cannot be inculcated in any other way. As I understand it, Gandhiji does not want to make us all into spinners and weavers; but he has realised that without the understanding born of doing things as distinct from talking about them, there will never be any possibility of building up a nation of real people, as distinct from vapid theories, shop-keepers and starving millions. Therefore, we should all learn something about the fundamental crafts, to keep our souls clean, just as we should learn how to keep our bodies clean! Gandhiji proposes what may seem to some critics to be a drastic step to clear India of the stigma and the inhumanity of intellectual theorising. Is it not time for drastic measures? Gandhiji's plan clears ground; but it is to be hoped that those who are clearing will look also to what must come after.

A Guild may be started by any crafts master, anywhere. It should not be a question of waiting for someone else to begin. Those who can accept the principles of the Crafs—or industrial—Family Unit, whether they be workers or financiers, are in the position to join with a few others to form an Unit or Guild. Any craftsman or business man can start, if they follow the ideal of craft or commerce as national service, or to put it more simply—as human service. What are the principles of Guilds? They are, purity, beauty and integrity. *All Guildsmen guard those as they would their lives. In the workers' Guilds will be found the religion of the future, uniting communities on the eternal principles of right work—purity, beauty and integrity.*



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First Year Birth Control

Surgeon's Advice To The Newly Wed

The suggestion that birth control should be practised by young wives for the first year of marriage was made by Mr. L. C. Rivett, obstetric surgeon to inpatients at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, when lecturing at the winter school for Healthy Visitors and School Nurses, in London.

"It seems to me," declared Mr. Rivett, "that it would be very much wiser if in the course of the development of education we could arrange things so that a woman does not embark upon pregnancy until she has completely settled down to her new life and until she has learned how to manage her own home".

WATER DRINKS PROBLEM.

Advice on how to feed a young baby from six to 12 months old was given by Dr. N. Langdon Lloyd. Some of his hints were:

"If you knew how they cooked vegetables in boarding houses and hotels you would never give them to a baby and you would probably never eat them yourself either.

"For some incredible reason mothers find it difficult to give young babies drinks of water, but it is imperative for the tiny toddler to have an adequate supply of water.

"Certain shattering experiments during the last few years have rather exploded our theory that underdone meat is more digestible than overdone meat.

"A raw carrot is an excellent thing for a child to chew on."

When told of Dr. Langdon Lloyd's comments on cooked vegetables Mr. Hugh Wontner, secretary of the Hotels and Restaurants Association, commented:

"Vegetables are caaked in hotels in a way acceptable to the clientele and probably much better than at private houses I think that the average husband would never eat any food at all if he knew how his wife cooked it. . ."

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Don't Miss Your Copy

MOHANA

(Continued from Page 11.)

raphernalia in a procession to the temple. Anandrao is among the spectators. Again he sees his Mohana along with other ladies of the royal family. Like a madman he calls for his Mohana; but who will hear him? He is tattooed and jeered at by the public. In disgust he slips from the crowd towards the river Shobhana.

In the afternoon before the Darbar, sports are held in honour of the celebrations, such as wrestling bouts, running races and tug of war. Village boys win versus city boys.

In the evening, the Maharaja holds his Darbar in a specially decorated pandal. The ladies of the royal family are accommodated in a special balcony, Mohana too attends the function with her new friend, Rani Kamaladevi, who was a graduate of the local college, but had been lured into the Maharaja's Zenana.

Kamaladevi describes the weakness of the Maharaja, his sinful behaviour and his tyranny. The very day, Kamaladevi takes Mohana for a stroll in the city, where she shows the flippant flirtations of the society-women, the misery and squalor of the slums.. The poverty and misery of the people aggravates Mohana's disgust for life in city. She attempts an escape but with no success with the result that the Maharaja keeps an armed guard round her room.

Anandrao is now seen on the river bank where young boys of ten and twelve years of age are at play. They enjoy their innocent games, and then one by one jump in the river for a swim. Amongst them is Waman, the only son of the steward to the Maharaja's palace. He is dragged by his leg by another mischievous boy; he is about to drown; the boys are alarmed and cry out in anguish for help. All the bye-standers on the bank stand out puzzled; but it was Anandrao who could dare risk his life to help and rescue Waman.

The steward and his wife receive the saviour of their only son with deep sense of gratitude. They promise many things to Anandrao, who refuses to accept any present. Nothing pleases him in life on earth except Mohana; he must get her back and so he secures a promise from the steward for all the help he could render.

Soon after the Darbar, the Maharaja receives an invitation from Raja and Princes of the neighbouring States for a dinner party in honour of his birth-day celebrations. The banquet is arranged at the "Great-Taj-Mahal" Hotel. The Maharaja specially takes Mohana with him and shows her the ball, the music and the gay society. He takes her to the pier and lead her into a big steamer. Mohana is promised a voyage to the Continent, but she flatly refuses the offer; and all his attempts to bend her will are futile.

ESCAPE

The Maharaja returns to his palace. One day Anandrao secures entrance into Mohana's chambers with the help of his friend, the steward. They arrange to escape one night in male attire by the use of the "pass word". The king visits her again with his usual mission of persuasion. She cunningly tells him that she would first offer her prayers the whole day and then be his queen if the Maharaja removes the guards for at least 24 hours from her apartment. The king does it with great felicitation, with the expectation of the happy fulfilment of his cherished desires.

The same day, Mohana and Anandrao escape from the palace in a very adventurous way. They reach their native village safely. they are truly united in love, live happply thereafter as an exemplary couple in the village.

Thus did Mohana vindicates the cahstity and dignity of the Indian womanhood before which the royal power, pomp, prestige, resplendent jewellery and costly dresses fade into nothing but dregs and rags.

Her life is a life of true love 'which alters not when it alterations finds'. Anandrao is a patriotic hero who loves his sweet-heart as much as his native village Shikarpur.

Thus does this short drama mirror the rural India where peace and plenty can reign supreme if the sturdy and the noble agriculturist is given a proper guidance in the improvement of his soil and his humble lift. When passing through the various scenes of rural simplicity where plain living and high thinking rule, but not pleasure hunting and fame-seeking as we find in large cities of the world, to-day, and as one pictures before himself the urban artificial hollowness, who will not respond to the call of the Motherland "Back to the Land"? Here lies the real elixir of life!

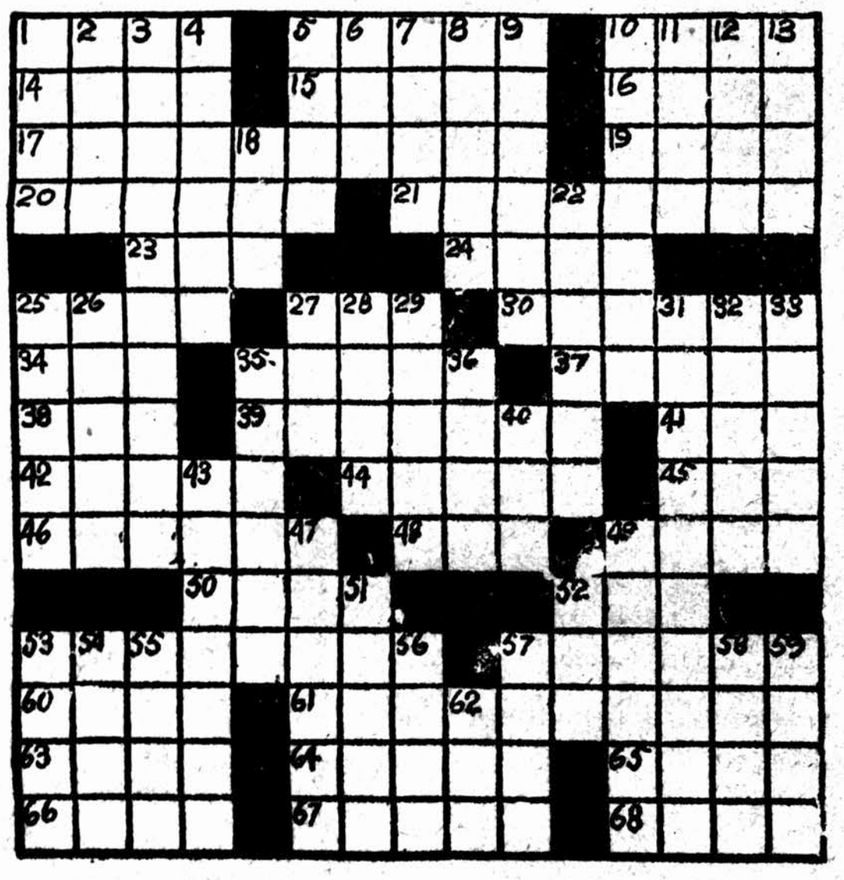
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

1—Which of Adam's sons was slain by his brother?
5—What mythological character supported the heavens on his shoulders?
10—Bow of a vessel.
14—Unaspirated.
15—Peas collectively.
16—Russian legislative body.
17—Adversary.
19—In Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," who is the wife of Geraint?
20—Stowed.
21—What Roman conspirator was denounced by Cicero?
23—Soak flax.
24—Tableland.
25—Serpent-lizard.
27—Territorial division of Norway.
30—Small auk.
34—By.
35—Open spaces.
37—What Brazilian city is the capital of Para state?
38—Silkworm.
39—Vigor.
41—What is the first name of the inventor of the cotton gin: ——— Whitney?
42—Registers.
44—What is the principal river of West Africa?
45—Encountered.
46—Looked askance.
48—Timid.
49—Lairs.
50—What well-known English boys' school is opposite Windsor on the Thames?
52—What is the first name of the English poet who was Shakespeare's friend: ——— Jonson?
53—Struggled with.
57—What insect is noted for posing in a position of praying?
60—Strong liquors.
61—Act of becoming lean.
63—Premium.
64—Race again.
66—What monetary unit of British India is equal to about two cents?
68—To damn (colloquial).
67—Satisfied.
68—Jump.

VERTICAL

1—Exclamation.
2—Inclined.
3—Project.
4—What is the missing word in the title of Walt Whitman's famous poem: "——— of Grass"?
5—Animal having no feet.
6—How many years are there in a decade?
7—Layman.
8—What province of British India is noted for its silkworms?
9—Kind of dog.
10—Ecclesiastic.
11—Indian princess.
12—Who is the supreme one-eyed Norse deity?
13—In Teutonic mythology, a monster demon that rules the seas and storms.
18—Acquire.
22—Geographical line.
25—Charm.
26—Weird.
27—Learning
28—Intend.
29—Strainer.
31—What old church liturgy was named after Clement, bishop of Rome?
32—What beautiful woman caused the Trojan War?
33—Sends forth.
35—Property.
36—Yearn strongly.
40—Who was Napoleon's most trusted marshal?
43—Of what crime was Benedict Arnold accused?
47—Those excessively fond
49—Pertaining to teeth.
51—Vale of Argolis.
52—Bleat of a sheep.
58—Small nail.
54—Wrinkle.
55—Arabian commander.
56—Move swiftly.
57—Be on guard against (colloquial).
58—One of the Hebrides Islands.
59—Duty easily done (slang).
62—Tail.



(For Solution See Page 56.)

Solve Musical Anagrams

"JUST in time," said Victor, as he opened the door for Benjamin. "Ralph and August are trying out the new instruments and Fred is practising a solo. If you had not come, we could have played only seven instruments between us, but with your help we shall be able to add 16 more."

What Victor meant to say was that with the letters in the names, VICTOR, RALPH, AUGUST and FRED, it is possible to form the names of seven musical instruments. Moreover, if the letters in the name BENJAMIN are added no less than 23 names of musical instruments can be formed. Letters may be repeated as often as desired, but no letter must be used that does not occur in one of the five names.

Can you find the names of the 23 musical instruments?

A Magic Coin

THE amateur magician places a coin in a safety match-box which he holds in full view of his audience. Then he closes the drawer of the box and shakes it to make the coin rattle. Next he makes a few passes over the box, after which he invites someone to step up and open it. As the drawer of the box is pushed out it is found to be empty.

A secretly prepared box is used in performing this trick. A slit just large enough to admit the coin is cut in one end of the drawer. The coin rattles only when the box is shaken sideways, but when the magician holds the box with the trick end inwards and tilts the box towards himself the coin falls into his hand.

A "Wireless" Welcome

WELCOME
NO ONE CAN ••• — • — OF NEGLECTING ANYTHING.
EVERYONE MY ••• — • — •• — •• IS DUE ON THE NEXT • —.
— • WE — • THE • — • — FOR A RECEPTION HALL?
IT IS — ••• TO DO • • — ON SUCH OCCASIONS.
A LITTLE • — • • WILL BE — • • •, TOO.
I HOPE I CAN • • • — THIS ON HIM, WHEN HE COMES.

BILL YARDS was an absolute nonentity at Alfalfa College until he discovered that a second cousin of his was an extra at Hollywood. From thence on Bill's stock boomed at his alma mater. For Bill sold his fellow students the idea that his cousin was a great star whom they all had seen frequently on the flickering screen, but whose real name they never suspected. Then Bill's cousin wrote that he would visit Bill at the gray halls of learning. When this news got about, the students decided to give the renowned actor a formal welcome.

Some idea of the preparations made can be gained from a glance at the accompanying sketch which appeared in one of the local newspapers. The conversation of the students appears somewhat obscure, due to the fact that the typographical department of the paper ran out of letters and had to borrow some dots and dashes from the telegraph editor. Each dot stands for a letter and a dash signifies a certain two-letter word.

For convenience in solving this puzzle, copy each of the six balloons on a separate sheet of paper and then write in the missing letters above their respective dots and dashes.

Game of "22"

THE game of "22" is for two players. Sixteen cards, the four aces (each counting as one), the four deuces, the four treys, the four fours are placed, faces up, in four horizontal rows one beneath the other in numerical order, according to their number of spots.

The players alternate in turning a card face down. Each card turned down adds that much to the common score. For example, if the first player turns down an ace and the second player a deuce, the latter's score is three.

The player who first scores 22 points or forces his opponent to score more than 22 points wins.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

A Lecture on Savings

THE retiring senior clerk was giving his young successor some timely advice on economy.

"Although your salary is not very high at the start," says the old clerk, "you can still put aside a tidy sum each year. My very first year of working, when I was 16 years of age, I managed to save $20. During my second year I saved $20 more than I had the first year and, since my salary was being steadily increased, I was able to increase by $20 the amount saved each year, until I was putting away $100 a year. I had a tidy total.

"Then came some misfortune and for four years I could not save a cent, but as soon as I could I made it a point to save $150 for the next two years. After this, my savings jumped to $255 a year, which amount I have managed to salt away every year since then. That gives me an average saving of $210 a year, which is not so bad when you consider the circumstances."

From the above account can you figure out the senior clerk's age?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

A Columbus Day Puzzle Poem

PRESTON and Pamela were talking about Christopher Columbus, the story of whose discovery of the New World their mother had just finished reading to them.

"He surely must have been a very courageous man to do what he did," observed Pamela.

"Well," Preston sagely remarked, "it takes a lot more than courage to become a great discoverer."

The children's mother happened to overhear her son's remark, which gave her an idea for the following puzzle poem. Each of the missing words, the letters of which are indicated by asterisks, is necessary to complete a rhyme and names a characteristic possessed by Columbus:

Preston and Pamela like to learn
All about Columbus and they turn
Their history's pages to find
New knowledge of his great mind.
They learned about his great (1) *******
How he had to combat knavery;
How he had to use great (2) ****
When mutiny became a hideous fact.
When fear of sea monsters or some wraith
Had caused his men to lose all (3)*****.
It was then that Columbus showed great (4) *****,
For he knew what caused his crew's fright and pallor.
He was not a man who could only scold;
Instead he urged his men to be (5) ****.
Although they sailed for many a day and night,
Columbus never lost his great (6) *********,
For he realized that he must
Never lose his faith and (7) *****.
As along an unknown way he had to grope
The Great Discoverer held high (8) ****.
He met all hazards and at length
His fortitude and great mental (9) ********;
His fine ambition and his (10) *****
Led him on as a faithful guide.
Then at last as a reward for his (11) ******
He found a new land, the result of his seafaring.

(For Solution See Page 56).

A Charade

THREE words are missing from these verses. The last of these words is made up of the first two joined together. The asterisks indicate the number of letters in each word.

"It is easy *** us to whistle a ****,
When everything goes our way.
But when ******* turns from us away,
Then it's farewell to gladness,
For our hearts are filled with dismay
And joy is turned to sadness."

(For Solution See Page 56.)

Making Change

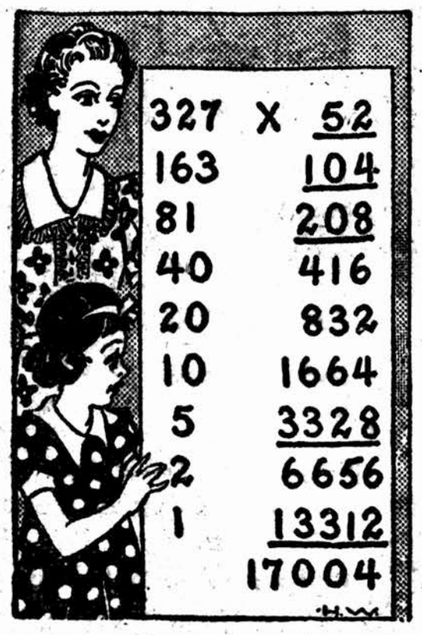
If someone would tell you that he would give you a dollar for each of the different ways in which a dollar can be changed, just how much money do you think it would be possible for you to win? Coins of five different denominations, cents, nickels, dimes. quarters and fifty-cent pieces. are used in changing a dollar.

This is surely a very fascinating problem and one that would net the winner a tidy little sum.

After you have solved it, you still have a good puzzle in figuring out how many different ways a dollar can be changed without using any coins of any one of the five denominations just mentioned, that is, by omitting one of the five denominations each time and using only four of them.

(For Solution See Page 56)

Mysterious Mathematics



MILDRED was all excited when she came home from school. "I got the highest honors in arithmetic," she exclaimed. "Not only can I add better than any one in the class, but I know the two times table so well I can instantly multiply or divide any number by two. Now I can multiply any numbers."

"Now, Mildred," chided her mother, "do not exaggerate. I am very proud of your good marks, but you know very well that you do not know any multiplication table higher than two, and to multiply large numbers you must know the times tables up to nine."

Mildred still insisted she was a wonder at multiplication, so to take her down a peg her mother gave her an example to do.

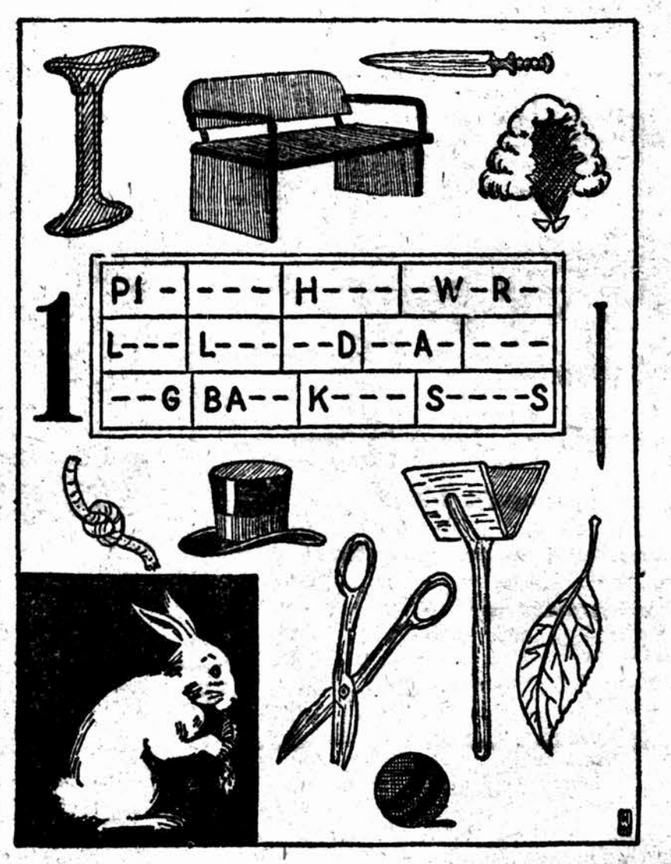
"Here," said mother, "let me see you multiply 327 by 52."

Mildred wrote down the numbers and went to work. A few minutes later she waved her paper triumphantly. "Here's the answer," she cried, "17004."

The drawing shows the figures Mildred wrote on her paper. Can you discover how Mildred obtained her answer? If you think you know her method, try it with two other numbers.

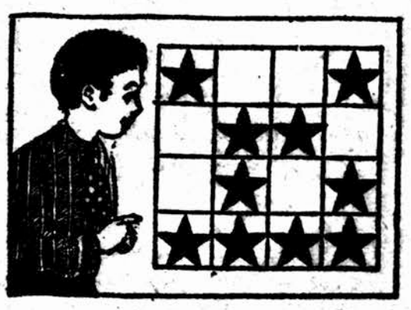
Find the Hidden Proverb

PSYCHOLOGISTS have spent much time in studying the manner in which the subconscious mind may cause disorders of the senses. This is generally supposed to be one of the discoveries of modern psychology, but it is a fact known ages ago. One of the old familiar proverbs states this phenomenon in simple, homely language, quite different from the terrifying terminology of today's science.



Each of the panels in the illustration is to be filled with the letters of the name of one of the objects depicted. In most cases, a letter or two of the name is given to aid the puzzlist in putting the names into the proper panels. When the blank spaces in the panels are filled in this manner, read the letters you have written and you will find that they spell the words of the proverb mentioned above.

The Ten Stars



HOW can the ten stars be relocated in the 16 squares so that there is an even number of them in each of the four horizontal, four vertical and two longest diagonal rows?

(For Solution See Page 56).

Try This "Catch"

HERE is a very simple mathematical "catch" with which you can fool most of your friends. Suddenly turning to someone you say:

"Quick, tell me what is one-half of two and two?"

The chances are that "two" will be given as the answer. The correct solution, of course, is three, as one-half of two is one. Add two and you have three.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

SOLUTIONS FOR THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

MYSTERIOUS FIGURES: Mildred divided one number by two, dividing the quotient again by two and continuing to halve each new figure obtained until she reached unity. She dropped any remainders that occurred. The other number was repeatedly doubled. Mildred underscored all the numbers in the "doubling" column, whose corresponding numbers in the "halving" column were odd. Then she added the underscored figures.

The secret of this method is easily understood. Thus 8 times 4 is the same as 4 times 8, or 2 times 16 or one times 32. Every odd number in the "halving" column will leave a remainder which is accounted for by adding the corresponding figure in the "doubling" column.

DOGS' OWNERS: The bull-dog belongs to Mrs. Eenie; the police dog to Mrs. Meenie; the terrier to Mrs. Minie, and the dachshund to Mrs. Mo.

HIDDEN PROVERB: The adage reads: None are so deaf as those that will not hear. The names of the objects are: Last, Seat, Sword, Wig, One, Pin, Knot, Hat, Hare, Shears, Ball, Hod, Leaf.

CHARADE: The missing words are: For, Tune, Fortune.

SAVINGS LECTURE: The senior clerk is 65 years old.

WELCOME: The balloons should read as follows: "Hustle! Rouse everyone! My famous cousin is due on the next bus." "No one can accuse us of neglecting anything." "Must we use the campus for a reception hall?"

"It is usual to do thus on such occasions." "A little music will be useful, too," "I hope I can focus this on him when he comes."

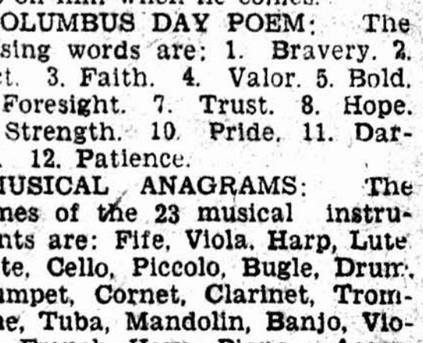
COLUMBUS DAY POEM: The missing words are: 1. Bravery. 2. Tact. 3. Faith. 4. Valor. 5. Bold. 6 Foresight. 7. Trust. 8. Hope. 9 Strength. 10. Pride. 11. Daring. 12. Patience.

MUSICAL ANAGRAMS: The names of the 23 musical instruments are: Fife, Viola, Harp, Lute Flute, Cello, Piccolo, Bugle, Drum, Trumpet, Cornet, Clarinet, Trombone, Tuba, Mandolin, Banjo, Violin, French Horn, Piano, Accordion, Oboe, Ocarina, Bassoon.

Riddles: 1. Let bygones be bygones. 2. Lose your money. 3. When he forgets to take the price-tag off his new hat. 4. Swing music. 5. Both are beach-combers

MAKING CHANGE: A dollar can be changed in 292 different ways in which there are 40 combinations with cents; 40 without nickels; 74 without dimes; 158 without quarters, and 242 without half-dollars.

TEN STARS: Number the squares from one to 16 in four horizontal rows and place a star in each of the rows numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.



SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE.

A beggar asked a woman for a piece of bread. On handing him a piece of stale bread she noticed tears flowing from the poor man's eyes.

"I suppose it reminds you of the home-made bread your mother used to make,' said the woman.

"Not at all,' replied the man 'It reminds me of the time I was in jail"

* * *

"Now, if I write 'n-e-w' on the black-board," said the teacher. "what does that spell?"

"New".

"Right. And if I put a 'k' in front of it, what does that make it?"

"Canoe"

* * *

The conversation had turned on the ways of wives

"Well," said Brown, "when my wife and I have an argument I always have the last word."

"Oh," exclaimed someone. "You do?"

Brown nodded.

"Yes, I apologize."

He had bought a very old car and felt he owned the road. When another driver, whom he had kept behind him for a mile, yelled, "Get your old iron out of the way!" he was furious.

"Look here!" he cried, pulling up, "I demand an apology!"

The other looked pityingly at the dilapidated car.

"You've got it!" he said.

* * *

A recruit, smoking a cigarette, walked past a General without saluting. The General called him back.

"Are you not aware that you should always salute an officer?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the recruit, "but the sergeant told me never to salute with a cigarette in my mouth."

* * *

Professor: "If this art gallery caught fire and you had time to save only five pictures, which five would you save?"

Student: "The five nearest the door!"

"You shouldn't have kicked George out last night," said the girl to her father. "As he told you, he is of a very old family. His ancestors came over with the Normans."

"Normans! Normans!" exclaimed the old man. "I thought he said Mormons."

* * *

"How's that new mare of your turning out?"

"Oh," I wish now I'd bought a horse. She's always stopping to look at herself in puddles."

* * *

Wife: "I knew you were crazy the day I married you."

Husband (sadly): "So did I."

* * *

"And so you brought up a family of fifteen on 16s. 6d. a week?"

"Hush!" whispered the centenarian: "I always told the missus I only got 16s. 3d."

Our Humorist At Large

"Why did you show the landlord all your unpaid bills?"

"I wanted him to know there was no favouritism."

Disappointed Suitor (after wedding ceremony): "Anna, what does this mean? Does it mean that all is over between us?"

Neighbour: "Was that your piano I heard going in the middle of the night?"

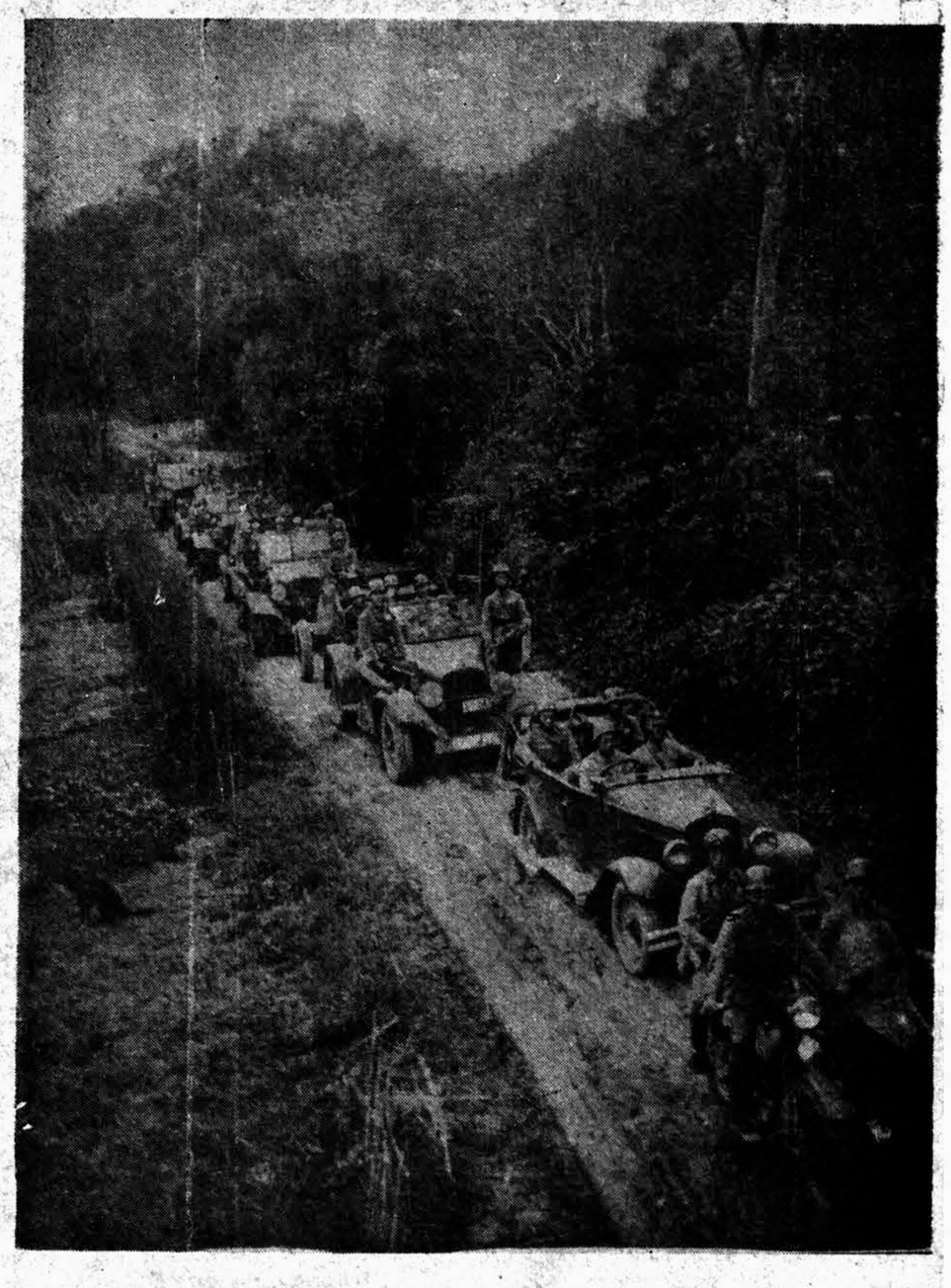
Father: "Yes. Willie was getting in an extra practice before the hire purchase people came for it in the morning."

"Now perhaps, you'll chop it a little smaller next time."

Judge: "You needn't testify against your husband unless you want to."
Witness: "It's a pleasure I assure you."

Prisoner (to new warder): "I didn't know the place had changed hands."

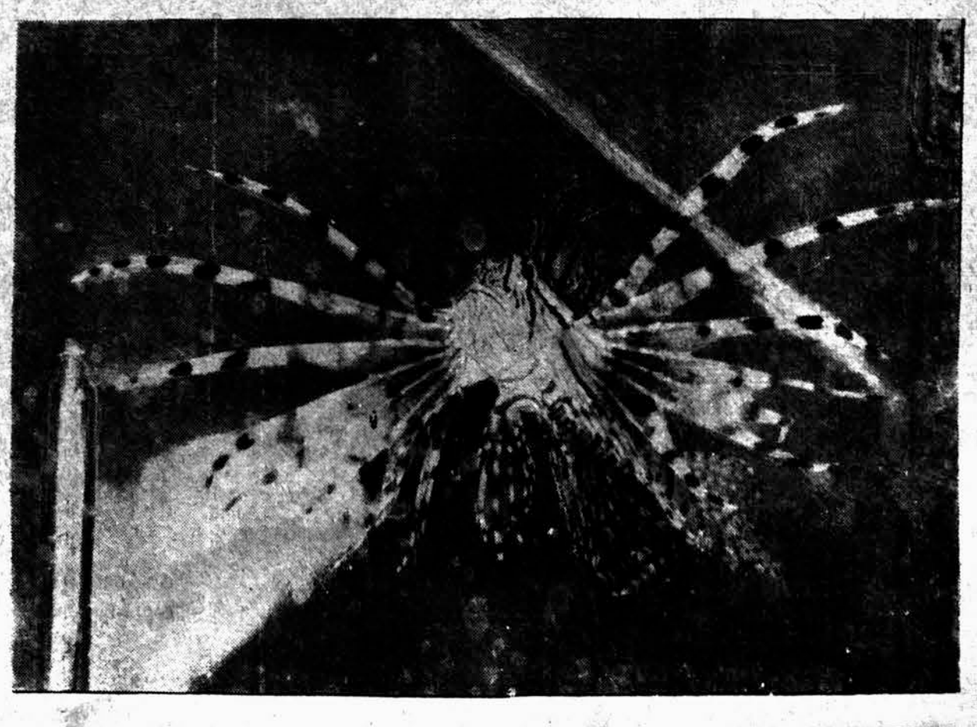
Kemal Ataturk takes a peek at the Turkish army manoeuvres in Smyrna area.



A procession of Chinese Army cars steering a rough passage in an attempt to hold up Japanese advance.

A milling, frightened mob of Chinese civilians, bearing all kinds of household belongings, is shown pushing and struggling towards safety—the French concession at Nantao.

HEALTH, BOTH MENTAL AND PHYSICAL, IS THE LEADING SPIRIT OF MODERN JAPANESE PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION.



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